THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XIII. ATLANTA, GA., THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, 1881. NO. 245

THE SCALPING KNIFE

FAILS TO SATISFY THE HUNGRY OUT,

Who Impatiently Waits for the Berth of Some Georgia Office-Holder—Mahone's Late Speech—How Senator Brown Received It—The Atlanta Custom House.

Special Correspondence Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—Once more rude rumor has disturbed the calculations as to the Georgia offices to be bestowed by the administration. When General Longstreet was mentioned for the marshalship it was thought at least one part of the game was up. The office was even to be "tendered" to him—quite a different thing from a hard struggle to get it. Every one recognized the general's fitness for the place and everybody would have been satisfied with his appointment—except, of course, the gentlemen who wanted the office for themselves. But now they have it that the Longstreet plan has been laid aside and that Major Smyth is surely the lucky man. While one can hear anything he wants to in Washington, yet there must be some grain of truth in this report. The special friends of the major believe it as they do the gospel. Some of them say the appointment will be made soon. O here'd not fix any time for it, but with a knowing nod say "You may put it down that Smyth will be the next marshal of Georgia."

There is a rumor that Green B Raum has put on his war paint again and again demands the scalp of the present marshal. The retention of Clark looks unfavorable for Simmons. A gentleman well up in department gossip whispered to me last night that a change would be made in the office some time in the spring or summer. Others say that the marshal will serve his term out. And so they go with their busy tongues.

In the event of Smyth's appointment it will be an interesting question how to provide for Mr. Atkins. Of course he is to be provided for. The good places are fast going. The circuit judgeship is virtually filled, though I believe Mr. Atkins changed his mind and did not apply for it. Raum seems to be fixed in his place, and if the marshalship goes to Smyth where will Mr Atkins find a resting place? Foreign mission and valuable consulships there are none disengaged, and he may have one of these.

——It is said that Madison Davis, colored, of Athens, is to be surveyor of customs for Atlanta. Why the president is so slow in making this appointment is hard to explain. Mr Hendrix and Mr Cave, of Atlanta, are both well indorsed, but both may be victims of the pacification policy by which the complaints of the colored republicans are to be hushed.

——Governor Brown must have stung Mahone for in his great effort yesterday he paid particular attention to the governor. He was quite severe, but one could see by the expression of the serene smiling face that looked over at him how little impression he was making on the object of his attack. Indeed the governor seemed to enjoy Mahone's gymnastics more than anyone else. Whether he will reply in any way or not I do not know, but if he does Mahone will learn what he would have known long ago had he lived in Georgia, namely, that Joe Brown is a "mighty bad man" when it comes to controversy. Mr Hill returned from New York yesterday morning, and during the entire delivery of Mahone's speech watched the general closely. Several times he assented to Mr. Hill by innuendo, but even then faintly. He has probably had enough of the Georgia senators. To do Mahone justice it must be said that he uses his scant materials well. His speech was artful if not strong; a fine sophistry, if it was not a sound specimen of reasoning. He delivered it too better than was expected, though his shrill voice and wild gesticulation were disagreeable at times.

The crowd was immense. General Phil Cook came on the floor to see the fun, but after remaining through ten minutes of the dryest part of the speech he remarked: "This is too slow for me; I'd rather hear old Cooper blow his horn in the house," and left. He went to Hot Springs this morning where he hopes to receive a permanant cure for his rheumatism.

——The youngest man in the senate is neat little Mr Gorman, of Maryland. He was a page in that body years ago and since the war distinguished himself in Washington as a base ball player. Twelve years ago he went seriously to work and achieved a swift success. They say he is a clear headed business man—nothing whatever of the orator or scholar about him. His colleague, Mr. Groome, is the next youngest man in the senate, and their names come together on the roll.

——It seems strange that Atlanta should sell goods in Washington, but it is nothelpless true. Some weeks ago Frank Mobley sold a big bill of Atlanta cologne here and yesterday John Stine disposed of a lot of Atlanta whisky to a Washington hotel.

F. H. R.

THE FALLING SNOW.

The Greatest Snow Blockade of the Season.

CHICAGO, March 30.—The snow storm which has been prevailing in the west two days reached this city this morning and continued with high winds up to noon. The railroad trains from the east this morning all came in behind time.

COLUMBUS, O., March 30.—The snow of last night and to-day is the heaviest of the season and is one foot deep in Ohio on a level. Railroad travel is suspended and many families were unable to get out of doors until the hugh drifts were cleared away.

DETROIT, March 30.—A heavy snow storm prevails here with but little wind.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—The snow is fall ing here and lies about 4 inches deep on the hill-tops. The street car traffic is impeded.

A Sad Scene in a Kentucky Graveyard.

LEXINGTON, KY., March 30.—A beautiful and intelligent young lady of somerset, this state, was married ten days ago to a young man named Hinds, who fell a victim to consumption a week after the wedding. The young lady was very deeply affected by the loss of her husband, and mental derangement followed. She escaped from her room a few evenings since, and stealing across the fields, entered the graveyard and managed by some means to disinter the body of her husband. She was discovered by a party of citizens, a short time afterwards, sitting still on the dead ground at the mouth of the grave singing a low lull-by and supporting the head of the dead man on her bosom, and it was only after almost desperate exertions that she was removed from the cold grave. She is a fortunate girl as a daughter of John Braddon.

Six Months Without Food.

DETROIT, March 30.—A remarkable case of abstinence from food is now in existence at Battle Creek. Last October Mrs Henry Ingram had some teeth pulled. This brought on nausea in the stomach and inability to retain food. The next by absorption. The pores of the skin absorb nearly a quart a day from these baths. She feels a sort of hunger, which is soon allayed by a bath, after which she feels as if she had eaten. A bath of water will quench her thirst. How much longer she can live is a problem. Her stomach is said to be totally paralyzed. There seems to be no doubt of the entire genuineness of these remarkable facts.

Refused to Reduce.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.—The general passenger agents of the trunk roads held a meeting here today and discussed the question of rates, but beyond the fact that they refused to red ce fare to the religious conventions to be held during the summer at Staunton, Va., Atlanta, Ga., and Buffalo, N. Y., nothing regardi g their action is known. It is intimated, however, that a an adjourned meeting to be held in Chicago, next Monday, the fare from Indianapolis, and perhaps other points in Indiana, to Kansas City will be fixed at twelve do lars.

Lynched in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—Mail advices from the mining camp of Ivanpah, San Bernardo county, report that Daniel Kenny, a stock raiser, was shot dead by a renegade Indian on account of some trifling difficulty. some Indians in the same vicinity delivered the murderer to the authorities, but soon after a number of masked men took him out and hanged him.

Cut Her Throat.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—Mrs. Maria Berner, aged 30, cut her throat, to-day, with an old case knife. She was insane.

STATE-HOUSE GLEANINGS.

CAPTAIN E. J. MAGRUDER, commanding the Rome Light Guards, tendered his resignation yesterday.

THE commissioner of agriculture is endeavoring to arouse interest in the cultivation of buckwheat.

MR. TURNER left last night for Gainesville and Gwinnett county, where he will find some pris oners who await his attention.

THE commissioner of agriculture has some Providence seed potatoes which will be sent out to the citizens over the state to-day.

YESTERDAY Mr. Turner escorted the following prisoners from Savannah to the Marietta and North Georgia railroad compa: Andrew Bellinger, simple larceny, 6 years; Abram Bird, attempt to murder, 6 years; Edward Decker, manslaughter, 3 years; Jim Collins, burglary, 3 years; amms Williams, burglary, 3 years; Jane Warlig, larceny from the house, 2 years.

THE following named insurance companies have sent in their s.pecimens to see the mission before December 31, 1880, and are authorized to carry on business in the state: Phoenix of Brooklyn, Northwestern of Wisconsin, North British and Mercantile of London, Norwich Union of New York, German American of New York, Ætna of Connecticut, Hamburg, Bremen, Hanover of New York, Germania of New York, Southern Mutual of Columbus, Home of New York, Franklin of Philadelphia, Phoenix of Hartford, Conn., Georgia Home of Columbus, Commercial Union of London, Star of New York, North American of Philadelphia, Equitable of New York, Williamsburg City of Brooklyn, Guardian Assurance of New York, Western Assurance of Canada, Manhattan of New York, Orient Assurance of London, Washington of New York, Liverpool, London and Globe of England Mercantile and Mechanics of Virginia, Continental of New York, and London Assurance.

THE SHIP OF STATE

SAILING UPON A SEA OF VIOLETS.

Bears Virginia's Tribute to the Genius and Courage of Hill—Bickerings and Disagreements in the Cabinet—Conkling Resolves to Antagonize Robertson.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The floral tribute which adorned Senator Hill's desk today was accompanied with the following note:

"These Virginia flowers from the ladies of Alexandria are presented to Senator Hill, of Georgia, as a feeble testimony on their part of their admiration of the brilliant manner in which he recently exposed the corrupt bargain by the senator from Virginia on the one part and the republican party on the other. This ship, senator, has not cleared from the white house, nor is its voyage in quest of federal spoils; it is simply bound to a Georgia senator because he has anchored himself in the hearts of the Virginians everywhere by the timely and eloquent speech made in the defense of the honor, in the preservation of the traditions, and the maintainance of the former illustrious history of Virginia, when he sheathed the sword of one of her own senators which had been treacherously pointed to pierce her fair fame."

——There is now no mistaking Senator Conkling's position toward the nomination of Judge Robertson. He means to defeat it if he can; and, further, if the president will not withdraw it, he means to break with the administration. This decision has been arrived at after a full interchange of the views of his friends. As an opening overture Conkling sent his colleague, Platt, to see the president to-day, and request the withdrawal of the name. What happened nobody knows, but the air is heavy with rumors. It is known, though, that Platt had a long conference with the president; and while it was going on even Governor Foster, Bob Ingersoll and the Tongree who wrote the "Fool's Errand" had to bark their shins in the ante-room. One rumor is that the president was ready to weaken and send in another name, when Blaine threatened in such event to leave the cabinet.

The demand for the withdrawal of Robertson is unreasonable. No matter how much the president may be convinced of an error in nominating him, to withdraw him now would be a complete surrender to Conkling and his followers, too plain on its face to be misunderstood by the people. Conkling takes the ground that he must antagonize the confirmation or lose his self-respect; for to let Robertson be confirmed will only be to put the minority of republicans in New York in a position to crush out the majority. The threats he made, too, to scare Blaine, that if Robertson is not withdrawn William E. Chandler, one of Blaine's active lieutenants, nominated to be solicitor general, shall not be confirmed. It would be easy for Conkling to defeat Chandler, for the democrats have little respect for him, and would turn in and help do it.

Of course, it is not dreamed by anybody that President Garfield is going to take to the woods and yield ready compliance with the demands of the New York senator. Hence his refusal, which was undoubtedly conveyed through Senator Platt to day, joins the issue, and the music may be expected at any time. The present deadlock in the senate Conkling will try to keep up until the senate is ready to adjourn, for as long as it continues it bars out executive sessions, and delay is now advantageous to the enemies of Robertson.

It is not possible or expedient any longer to conceal the fact that there is serious trouble in the cabinet. Some of the president's nominations have caused feeling, which may result in the resignation of two of its members. The nomination of Mr William E. Chandler to be solicitor of the treasury was, it is said, made against the protest of Attorney General MacVeagh and without his consent. The solicitor general is the right arm man of an attorney general, his deputy and mainstay. The president has set his heart on having Mr. Chandler occupy this place; his name is now before the senate for confirmation, and it is reported this evening, on what seems entirely trustworthy authority, that the president, at this time, is believed, thought of recalling Mr Chandler's name has determined not to do so. It is possible of course that Mr. Chandler may not be confirmed and Mr. Phillips, who has been solicitor general for a number of years and who has declined the judgeship on the court of claims offered him the other day by the president, would in that case retain the solicitor generalship unless the president should, after the adjournment of the senate, remove him and put Mr Chandler in his place. There are rumors current this evening that if the senate should confirm Mr. Chandler to be solicitor general Mr. MacVeagh will retire from the attorney generalship, holding Mr Chandler's appointment as evidence that the attorney general does not possess the confidence of the president.

The nomination of Mr Robertson to be collector of New York is the cause of an other cabinet trouble. It is opposed by not only two senators from New York and the vice-president, but also by Postmaster General James. It has been the hope of these gentlemen for two or three days that the president would recall it, but it was known on Saturday evening that he was positively said he would not do this, and further efforts made to day to induce him to do so have only shown those opposed to it that he means to adhere to it at all hazards and against whatever opposition may be made to it. Under these circumstances it is believed here this evening that Postmaster General James may also find it unpleasant to himself and impossible to remain in the cabinet. Persons near the president say to night that he is not disposed to make any changes in either of the nominations, Mr. Chandler's or Mr. Robertson's, and that while he will regret a break in his cabinet, he prefers to run the hazard of that rather than change purposes deliberately formed by him and which he sees no sufficient reasons to revise.

There are rumors this evening, not however traceable to any good authority, that matters have gone so far that successors to the postmaster generalship have already been thought of in case the incumbents should offer their resignations, and it can be reported on what seems very good authority, that the president has this evening brought his mind to the conclusion that he will not refuse to accept the resignations of Messrs. James and MacVeagh if they should come to the conclusion that they are uncomfortable in the cabinet.

——Mrs Kate Chase Sprague occupied the senate gallery as of yore to-day, and was much observed From the fact of her presence it was rumored that Conkling would make a speech in reply to Mahone, but the e humorous speculations came to naught. Mrs Sprague looks careworn and thin, and was dressed in more subdued style than usual. A royal purple fez, with a narrow gold braid and colored feathers, sat jauntily on her brow, while a solferino scarf concealed the back of her neck, and was pinned up on her bosom. She was accompanied by her daughter.

——President Garfield has decided not to recall General Longstreet from Constantinople. The state for the federal offices in Louisiana, which was presented to the president, and which included Longstreet's recall, has therefore been changed.

A delegation representing the colored republicans of Louisiana called on the president to-day and presented an address setting forth the views and wishes of the colored people of that state. A. J. Dumont acted as spokesman for the delegation. The address is quite lengthy and maintains that the colored race in Louisiana has kept pace with the rest of the union in the march of progress, and that they pay taxes on twenty-five million dollars worth of property. They ask no new legislation, only honest enforcement of existing laws for their protection, especially an equal participation in the advantages of the public school system, of freedom and protection of the right of suffrage.

The president in reply renewed the assurances concerning the colored race contained in his inaugural address and urged upon their consideration the importance to their race of education and personal ownership of the soil upon which they live and toil.

——Secretary Windom and Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury Upton will leave for New York to-morrow to confer with the bankers and others in that city on financial questions generally with view to ascertaining the best policy to be pursued by the government relative to the maturing United States bonds.

——A decision was rendered by the supreme court of the United States to-day in a case which has a good deal of importance for the officers of the army and the navy, and which settles the question of the right of the president by and with the consent of the senate, to dismiss an army or navy officer from the service without a court martial. The case is that of Charles M Blake against the United States, brought here by appeal from the court of claims. Blake, who was in 1868 post chaplain at Camp McDowell Arizona, forwarded to the president during a temporary fit of insanity what was construed as a resignation The resignation was accepted, and shortly thereafter Alexander Gilmore was nominated and confirmed as Blake's successor In 1873 President Hayes, upon reconsideration of the circumstances of Blake's resignation set aside its acceptance and restored him to service, whereupon the latter brought suit for back pay. The question presented is whether the appointment of Gilmore by and with the consent of the senate to the office of post chaplain held by Blake operated in law to discharge the latter from service and invest the former with the rights and privileges belonging to that position irrespective of the validity of Blake's resignation. The conclusion of this court is that whatever view may be taken of Blake's resignation, appointment and confirmation of another man in his place had the effect of discharging him from the service if congress did not intend by the 5th section of the act of July 13 1866, to deny the authority of the president, with the advice and consent of the senate, to supersede an officer of the army or navy by the appointment of another person to succeed him It follows that Gilmore's appointment superseded Blake's, and discharged him from service without any reference to the latters mental capacity to understand what was a resignation. Blake couldnot thereafter have been restored to the service without a new nomination and confirmation. Judgment of the court of claims is affirmed.

THE SENATE.

When the senate met this morning a handsome bouquet of flowers adorned Senator Kellogg's desk, while a magnificent floral ship sailing upon a sea of violets and roses, the gift of the ladies of Alexandria, Virginia, to Senator Hill, of Georgia, ornamented that gentleman's desk and was greatly admired.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, of Wisconsin, a resolution was adopted authorizing the secretary of the senate to pay from the contingent fund the necessary funeral expenses of the late Senator Carpenter.

The pending business, being a resolution for the election of officers of the senate, was then taken up. A motion to go into executive session was rejected, yeas 25, noes 25.

Mr. Harris, stating it was evident that the republicans did not intend to transact the business which the senate had been called here to transact, moved that when the senate adjourned to-day, it be to meet on the first Monday in December. Lost—yeas 23, nays 29.

Various other motions were made and voted down.

Mr. Pendleton called attention to the inaugural address of the president in which he would ask in due time congress to fix the tenure of minor offices of the government in order that the senate might no longer present the spectacle of wrangling over petty offices. He would move to go into executive session.

Mr. Dawes agreed that the tenure of office should be fixed by law, but he did not see how an act could be passed at this special session.

Mr. Hill, of Georgia, read the letter issued from the readjuster headquarters in October, 1880, by William Mahone, in which he alluded to the republican party as a "grip-sack" party. Did the senator know what was meant by a "grip sack" party?

Mr. Dawes replied that he did not, but thought the senator from Georgia ought to know not only what every phase of every political party that has ever come up, for a certainty, if anybody had tried them all, the senator from Georgia had. He then proceeded to make quite a lengthy speech, which he said in ess the untrammelled, unterrified and undismayed voice of every voter in the land could tell upon the policy and the laws which he was called upon to obey, the government of the country would be a failure, and it was, therefore, a conflict of the life and death of this nation that the republican party was now engaged in on this floor.

Mr. Hill replying, said there was not a word in the senator's speech in which he did not fully concur. He had been waiting patiently for the appearance of the speech of the gentleman from Virginia (Mahone) in order to make some reply to it. He did not wish to misrepresent that gentleman, but if he had understood his speech he had made use of some of the grossest misrepresentations upon the southern states that had been uttered. He, however, did not intend to say anything upon that subject until the speech appeared in the Record. There was one point to which he wished to call the attention of the senate, and to do it in the most explicit language. He had noticed that in nearly all the republican papers and in the different speeches made on this floor, an attempt to justify this coalition with the sena or from Virginia and his party by the charge that they had fled off in the final rush in favor of a free ballot and of a fair count in the southern states. No man had had the face to say that the southern people were opposed to a free ballot and a fair count. [Derisive laughter on the republican side.] Whether laughter on the republican side.] Whether stated or implied, he stood here to say that it was gratuitously false and untrue, and that the charges that the democratic party in the south desired, by force, by fraud, by intimidation, or by any other means to obstruct the amendments to the constitution and to prevent the enforcement of the laws which guaranteed equal rights to all men, without regard to race, color or previous condition, was utterly untrue. He read extracts from the speech delivered by his colleague (Brown) at Atlanta just previous to his election in the senate, in which he advocated a free ballot and an honest count for all men. In the face of that fact, he was astounded at the question, sleman should assume that somebody must move off in the south in favor of a free ballot. The position of the senator from Virginia (Mahone) was distinctly the position of his colleague, distinctly that of the democratic party in Georgia, which affirmed its approval of those sentiments by electing his colleague by a two-thirds vote He maintained that the masses of the people in all sections were honest, and were equally interested in good government. He didn't desire to do it justice to any partisan of the country, or any color or race in the country. This movement to get up a party by a coalition between the republicans and the readjusters of Virginia, if based on the idea that the democrats of the south was unwilling to do justice to the negro, was based on a false idea; was based on a libel which could not be built in the face of the fact that the people of the south were just as honest as the people of the north. Who were the men in the south who owned property? Who were interested in the peace and good of society? Were they not the men who composed chiefly the democratic party? Why should they be in favor of fraud and violence? It was an incontrovertible fact in those states in which the democratic party had first obtained possession, were now the most prosperous and most peace able. A greater wrong could not be inflicted on the colored people than to organize a movement based on the idea of doing something for the colored race independent of the white race. The race distinction must be kept down. Did this movement mean attempt to place the southern governments under the coalition of the colored people with the worst class of white people to be revived? Was that ordeal to be repeated? If so he had confidence that the northern people would repudiate it.

Mr Cameron, of Wisconsin, sent to the clerk's desk and had read the letter sent to Mr Chittenden by Mr Hill shortly after the election, and inquired whether Mr Hill was still of the opinion that the democratic party ought to disband.

Mr Hill stated that he would answer the inquiry, though it would have been fairer if the senator had broadened the question, and asked whether he was in favor of both parties disbanding There was nothing new in the letter, so far as his opinions were concerned. He was of opinion that the best thing that could happen for this country, looking to its future, its peace and prosperity, would be the organization of parties wholly disconnected with the differences of the past. He concluded that that fact, he was glad to say, was not only the worst traitor to this country, the only real enemy to the country, was the man who imputed to the people of any section a desire in their hearts to destroy the government. The differences in the late war had culminated in an honest difference of opinion as to what was the true meaning of the constitution. The north had had the right to maintain her views, the south hers. When the south could not maintain her side, she had yielded as bravely as she had fought. Her honor was pledged to maintain the settlement that had resulted and the southern people would maintain it. In answer to a question of Mr. Hoar's he said that the people of the south accepted in good faith the constitutional amendments, but he expressed the opinion that it would have been a benefit to the colored race in the south and the country it some plan had been devised to improve the intellectual condition of the negro before he was given his rights. He asserted emphatically that the condition of unquiet and unrest, from which the southern states were emerging, had been due to the reconstruction measures adopted by the republican party after the war. The evil which afflicted the south after the war was again to be repeated. What was it? A coalition of the republican party with the minority element in the south, seeking not to do good to the colored men but get domination in that country. Every movement that came from the south in favor of burying the issues of the war, in favor of forgetting the passions of war, in favor of hiding from view the wrongs of the war, was met by the republican party with a slap in the face Every movement that comes from the south in favor of burying the issues of the war is met by a demand from the republican party that the people of the south must evidence their faith by joining the republican party, and no southern man is allowed to be a patriot unless he accompanies his profession of patriotic sentiments with a league over the republican party. In conclusion he warned the republican party that this coalition, over which it was now rejoicing was going to do more to set back the real liberal movement than anything else it could do.

Mr. Hoar denied the statements made by the senator from Georgia, that the people in the south were allowed a free ballot and an honest count. He challenged Mr. Hill's attention to what important measures in regard to the south the republican party had not been in the right, and upon Mr Hill replying "the reconstruction measure," declared that the so-called carpet bag governments had been necessitated by the laws existing in many southern states, practically re-establishing slavery.

In the midst of the controversy, which was kept up at some length, Mr Logan entered into the discussion, and asserted that every time the opportunity is offered the senator from Georgia digs up every question growing out of the war. The senator from Georgia, he said, and every other man that joined the rebellion, is responsible for every wrong complained of.

To this Mr. Hill replied that he was not as responsible as the senator from Illinois, who was advocating the policy of the democratic party which encouraged them to resist, when he (Hill) was manfully breasting the storm. Continuing he said, "I will tell the senator what is a historical fact, that I was met on the stump in Georgia with the argument, that he (Logan) and such as he would sustain the south if it did secede.

Mr. Logan replied that the insinuation that he sympathized with the south at the time was false.

Mr Hill said he had no doubt of it. He didn't charge it, and didn't indorse what he said of Mr. Logan. He was only reciting a historical fact.

The controversy between Messrs. Hoar and Hill was then resumed, the former challenging the latter to advance a proof sustaining the charge that the republican party in the south was not the friend of the colored man, and the latter contending that the evils of the south had been brought by the carpet-baggers.

Mr. Beck, after intimating that the reason that the republicans refused to go into executive session was because they had quarrelled amongst themselves and did not dare face the issue in executive session, moved to go into executive session, which motion was rejected.

Mr. Dawes ridiculed the new discovery made by Mr Beck, and desiring, he said, to give the senator's friends time to rally round it, moved to adjourn, which was agreed to.

ALL AROUND US.

What the People of the State are Doing.

LAGRANGE, March 30.—We are having a very severe spell of weather. Some sleet last night. —The boys and girls are threatening a general break in their respective schools on the 1st.—Messrs. Jarboe and McFarlin are adding new charms to our favorite street. — We are glad to see the manly figure and pleasant face of Charlie Burks in our midst again. He has been in Rome for the past few months.—Major Beall, of the First Georgia battalion, has ordered an election for officers of the LaGrange Light Guards on next Monday night.—Mr. Hoar's speech, which the young ladies are organizing will hold its first meeting at Dr. Cary's next Friday evening The best part of it is, that once a month it will be turned into a cooking club and we will have a big supper.—The entertainment at the Southern female college last Friday afternoon was very fine. A full and appreciative audience attended. The young ladies' debate would have done credit to any college I warn the boys of the high school not to challenge them unless they can bear defeat with good grace and becoming bravery.

CARTERSVILLE, March 30.—The weather is intensely cold; but few days during the winter were colder.—The many friends of Colonel A Johnson will be proud to hear of his improved condition. He went buggy riding Monday evening—the first time he has been out of his house in eight or ten weeks.—A temporary bridge across the Etowah river on the Cherokee railroad was completed this morning and the cars are now running to Cedartown.—Several of our enterprising citizens are now agitating the building of a cotton factory in this city. We hope the factory will be built, for it is much needed, and with management would pay a large dividend and add much to the material prosperity of our city and county.

ROME, March 29.—At an election of officers of the Rome Light Guards, held last night, Lieutenant Joseph J. Printup was elected captain. This is an elegant selection and the boys will be pleased by the faction —It is now believed that the liabilities of the bank of Rome will be fully $165 000 It is not known yet what the actual assets are —The superior court is in session, with Judge Underwood presiding. The judge's charge to the grand jury was a model of eloquence, and a just and vigorous exposition of the law —Hon. D. N. Speer, state treasurer, is in the city looking after the state's interest in the bank of Rome

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, March 30.—In the case of Cleghorn, applicant for guardianship for the person of Mary Hillyer Scott, John W Janes, caveator, the jury rendered a verdict granting letters of guardianship to Janes The case has excited considerable attention here, having been in litigation six years.

BARNESVILLE, March 30,—Dr. James L. Lavender died at his residence in this place at 12 o'clock. Dr. Lavender has been living in this town for twenty-five years, built the first time and moved into town last year. He was one of the most prominent men of our county, and one of the best farmers in this whole section of country. He was at the time of his death, I believe, a vice-president of the State agricultural society. He was a delegate from this county to the recent agricultural convention that met at Thomasville. The places of such a man as Dr Lavender are hard to fill.—The Jeff Davis fire company is thinking of a trip to Macon on 20th April to engage in the annual contest with the Macon fire department.

GAINESVILLE, March 30.—We are pained to have to chronicle the death of Miss Gordon, the lady of whom mention was made in our local of a recent date.—The office of the Gainesville Southron has been removed into the building formerly used for the postoffice and now next door to the postoffice This makes it more convenient both for the managers and the people.—Mr A. G. Simmons, a young man who has long resided in this city, leaves to-day for Waco, Texas His friends wish him much happiness in his new home.—Munroe Clark was found guilty of an assault with intent to murder but recommended to mercy.

DAHLONEGA, March 28.—At the residence of the bride's parents, married on Sunday evening by Rev W. H. McAfee, Miss Georgia Jones and Paiton Wimpy.—A number of our people are now in attendance at the United States court in Atlanta. Our court is two weeks off.—Last week school was suspended four days at the North Georgia agricultural college on account of the number of students down with the measles and mumps. Most of them sick are on foot again and so is the school.

CONYERS, March 30.—I regret to announce the severe illness of Mrs G. W Clemmons, of this place.—The weather is very cold, and doubt is entertained about the safety of the fruit crop.—From the number of freight trains passing this place during the day and night we sh ould judge the Georgia railroad is getting its share of patronage.

GRIFFIN, March 30.—Snow spots the ground "about in places" and is mixed with sleet. The thermometer skipped down below the thirties, and Griffin is stiff frozen. I am informed that the fruit crop, if not killed entirely, is so badly damaged that it will be a sickly yield. Such weather is snow good for fruit. (Six months!)

FOREIGN FLASHES.

GREECE MUST WAIT ITS PATIENCE.

The Ambassadors Accept the Frontier Line Offered by Turkey—Why Sichloff was Expelled—The Bank of France—Emigration of German Bohemians.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Constantinople says that considerable supplies have arrived at Prevesa. Six hundred and twenty reliefs have arrived at Volo The Milunia mountain road is strongly fortified. A council of war at Prevesa has fixed upon three lines as a base for defensive operations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—The ambassadors have decided to sign the protocol declaring that the last offer of the porte is acceptable. Negotiations will accordingly be opened at Athens to induce Greece to accept. The protocol acknowledges the frontier line last offered, proves the sincerity of the Turkish desire for peace and admits that the cession of Epirus is almost impossible. It also advises the powers to recommend the acceptance of the Turkish proposal to Greece.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The Agence Russe confirms the report of a complete understanding between the ambassadors, and says that it now remains to bring about an agreement between Turkey and Greece. Everything justifies the hope that this result will be attained.

FRANCE.

LONDON, March 30.—A dispatch from Paris says the bank of France in cashing its notes pays three-fourths of the amount in gold and remainder in silver. The above dispatch is in reply to an inquiry whether it was true that the bank of France pays no gold. The privilege of redeeming its notes either in gold or silver is one which is constantly exercised by the bank both at Paris and at its provincial branches according to the exigencies of the money market.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

It is asserted that the enemies of M. Barthelemy St. Hilaire, minister of foreign affairs, intend to make a formidable attack on him and endeavor to overthrow him on the ground that M. DeRing's recall is contrary to French interests. It is not expected the attack will succeed.

BOHEMIA.

LONDON, March 30.—The Standard's Vienna dispatch says that from the mountain districts of Bohemia emigration of the German portion of the population to America has begun to assume large proportions The principal cause of the exodus is not so much physical distress as the intolerable political tyranny of the Czecks, who form a majority of the population.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, March 30.—A St. Petersburg dispatch says that General Skobeleff was recalled because he asked permission to occupy an oasis south of Merv, to reach which he would have had to traverse Persian territory, the emperor not desiring fresh embroilments abroad.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 30.—The court of appeals has reversed its judgment in Mr. Bradlaugh's case until to morrow.

The Pall Mall Gazette condemns the prosecution of the Freihert, the socialist paper published in London, as being simply a means of advertising it. Everybody, says the Pall Mall Gazette, would think the American government foolishly officious if it prosecuted the Irish World. If the Freihert is banished from London it will speedily appear in New York.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

Mr Edmund E Ray, Q. C., will succeed Sir Richard Martin as vice chancellor.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

LONDON, March 30.—Four detectives have arrested Herr Most at the office of the Freihert. The warrant charges him with having in the columns of his paper incited the people of a foreign state to sedition and rebellion. The police ejected the compositors, took the keys and locked up the premises. The prisoner will be brought up in Bow street police court today. The socialists will hold a meeting today to protest against the arrest and suppression of the paper.

Statements are printed that in the event of the court of appeals sustaining the decision against Mr. Bradlaugh, his eligibility for re-election will be contested under the peculiar wording of the statute under which his seat was vacated for not taking the oath. Another statement is that if Mr Bradlaugh is re-elected and seeks to take the oath the conservatives will oppose his being sworn on the ground that his former refusal incapacitates him.

INDIA AND AFGHANISTAN.

LONDON, March 30.—The viceroy of India telegraphs that he has received a telegram from Candahar stating that the report that a rebellion had broken out at Herat, and that that place is beseiged, also that a report had been received from Candahar from Farah that Ayoob Khan has been taken prisoner.

EGYPT.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

PARIS, March 30.—The French colony in Alexandria, Egypt, have sent a petition to the home government for the reinstatement of Baron De Ring. The petition will come before the chamber of deputies.

ALBANIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 30.—Serious affrays have occurred between the p rtisans of the Albanian league and the Turkish inhabitants at Devlosch and Radowitz. A number of persons have been killed and wounded.

SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, March 30.—The Standard's Newcastle, Natal, correspondent reports that at a meeting held there of English and Dutch refugees from Transvaal a petition to the queen was drawn up, stating that confiding in the public declarations of General Sir Garnet Wolsley and Sir Bartle Frere that the annexation of Transvaal was irrevocable they had invested capital; their property is now worthless and their capital lost A resolution was carried summoning the English and Dutch residents of Transvaal to resist and surrender the town to the Boers and promising their support in the event of civil war. One colonist promised to subscribe 1.000 pounds to the war fund. Intention was also avowed of summoning the natives of Transvaal and also the Swazies and Zulus to assist in the resistance of the Boer supremacy.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, March 30.—Paul Kronger has gone to the Transvaal. It is stated that General Sir Evelyn Wood will go to Pretoria this week.

GERMANY.

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

BERLIN, March 30.—The reichstag to day discussed the goverment resolution relative to the enforcement of the socialist law. Herr von Puttkammer, acting minister of the interior, proved by documentary evidence that the government has shown consideration and energy in the manner in which it has proceeded against the socialists Energetic execution of the law has been proved to be necessary by the fact which became more and more notorious every day that the socialists are atheistic and unpatriotic, and constitute a party of upheaval. The group led by Herr Most, the editor of the Freihert and Hassalman, preach assassination The more moderate fraction of the party do not pursue their ends by the same mean of violence and revolt, but seek methodically to undermine the constituted authority, the tendency of both being the same. Herr von Puttkammer proceeded to quote the utterances of Most and Hasselman respecting the assassination of the czar, which provoked loud expressions of indignation and abhorence from all parts of the house. He stated in conclusion that the condition of affairs in Germany was such that Prussia would propose that a minor state of siege be extended to Leipsig.

ROME, March 29.—At an election of officers of the Rome Light Guards, held last night, Lieutenant Joseph J. Printup was elected captain. This is an elegant selection and the boys will be pleased by the faction —It is now believed that the liabilities of the bank of Rome will be fully $165 000 It is not known yet what the actual assets are —The superior court is in session, with Underwood presiding. The judge's charge to the grand jury was a model of eloquence, and a just and vigorous exposition of the law —Hon. D. N. Speer, state treasurer, is in the city looking after the state's interest in the bank of Rome

Special dispatch to The Constitution.

ROME, March 30.—In the case of Cleghorn, applicant for guardianship for the person of Mary Hillyer Scott, John W Janes, caveator, the jury rendered a verdict granting letters of guardianship to Janes The case has excited considerable attention here, having been in litigation six years.

BARNESVILLE, March 30,—Dr. James L. Lavender died at his residence in this place at 12 o'clock. Dr. Lavender has been living in this town for twenty-five years, built the first time and moved into town last year. He was one of the most prominent men of our county, and one of the best farmers in this whole section of country. He was at the time of his death, I believe, a vice-president of the State agricultural society. He was a delegate from this county to the recent agricultural convention that met at Thomasville. The places of such a man as Dr Lavender are hard to fill.—The Jeff Davis fire company is thinking of a trip to Macon on 20th April to engage in the annual contest with the Macon fire department.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 30.—The cortes has passed the bill for the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico.

A STRANGE PLOT

THAT THE POLICE CANNOT SOLVE.

An Ohio Banker Receives a Mysterious Intimation That he has Too Much Money for One Man, and That it Would be Advisable to Make a Long Division.

COLUMBUS, O., March 30.—A police episode which has been a sensation within a limited circle for some time was made public to day. While it may have been intended simply as a hoax, it has been sufficient to make a prominent family unhappy and to cause no end of trouble for a number of people. Some weeks ago P. C. Sessions, a leading citizen, president of the Commercial bank and a man of large wealth, received a letter written on a piece of coarse paper, in a disguised hand, declaring that his wealth was more than enough for one man, and that he ought to be willing to divide a portion of it among four poor men. The letter in blasphemous language declared that unless he consented to give up $100,000 he would be murdered. It then provided that in case Sessions acceded to this proposition, which the writers declared they did not doubt, he was to insert a "personal" in a local paper, signed with the four letters "H. E. D. G.," and as a further earnest of his intentions he was to tell no one of the letter and was for a given number of evenings to walk certain specified streets.

At first Mr. Sessions thought the letter the vaporings of some lunatic, but finally held consultation with leading citizens, among them William Deshler, president of the Franklin national bank, ex-Governor Denison and President Green, of the Hocking Valley railroad. Some of these regarded the letter as unworthy attention, but after further reflection it was thought wise to consult the police. The chief of police deemed the letter a veritable attempt at blackmail, and at his suggestion the capture of the guilty parties was attempted. A detective was stationed at Sessions's residence on Broad street, and so well made up with beard and clothing to resemble Sessions, that Mrs. Sessions was deceived by his appearance. Sessions inserted a "personal" in the city papers, declaring that he could not afford to give so large as that asked, and suggesting $25,000. Soon after this, a letter similar to the first was sent to Sessions declaring that the parties would not accept less than the first named amount. For several evenings the disguised detective took the walk suggested in the first letter, shadowed by other detectives disguised as colored servants and young men and their lovers. They report many suspicious circumstances which led them to believe that the letters of warning were written by persons who "meant business" Among other things they report that during one night a covered wagon, driven by a stranger, followed the detective over his rounds for four successive hours and than took its stand near the banker's house, where it stood when the disguised detective returned to that point. At other times a man walked close to the detective and looked into his face, but disappeared into an alley when other people came along The detectives were so anxious to arrest the right parties that they were overcareful and hence arrested no one, although the actions of several persons were sufficiently suspicious to have warranted their arrest. So the matter stands at present. If the affair is a hoax it has been well played, for twenty five men were engaged in attempting to ferret it out, under

The Constitution

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ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 31, 1881.

SENATOR HILL was agreeably surprised yesterday by finding on his desk a fine floral ship sailing in a sea of violets and roses. It was the gift of a number of ladies of Alexandria, Virginia. Mr. Hill is certainly ahead of his adversaries in the matter of floral favors.

AFFAIRS in Turkey and Greece are in such a state that war must soon begin if the powers do not compel the porte to grant Greece a satisfactory boundary. Each country has about 75,000 men ready for the beginning of hostilities, and if the diplomats at Constantinople do not accomplish anything, it is believed Greece will send her troops to the front on the 6th of April, the anniversary of Greek independence.

SENATOR BROWN'S second overhauling of Mr. Hoar is elsewhere presented this morning. The Massachusetts senator did not get quite enough in the first debate between him and Governor Brown, but on the second day he seems to have been entirely satisfied. He wanted no more. He did not reply, thinking perhaps, that a reply would invite more. The entire debate was in good humor and taste, and it goes to show that the resources and knowledge of Georgia's junior senator are fortified by an even temper and an excellent wit.

Mahone and the Republicans.

There are symptoms that the better class of republicans are already growing tired of Mahone. To be sure, the partisans in the senate are industerously engaged in hugging their newly-acquired readjuster to their bosoms, but there is an undercurrent of comment in the more respectable papers which goes to show that the editors of the party understand the position in which the organization is placed, if the statesmen do not. They recognize the fact that Mahone is in the senate, not because he is liberal in his views and opposed to bourbonism, but because he is anxious to repudiate a portion of the state debt. This is at once the animus and the end of his ambition. This is his platform, and this only. Perceiving that he can accomplish this object by forming an alliance with the republican party, which has a valuable patronage to bestow in Virginia, he does not hesitate to go over to the republican side.

The republican partisans pretend to believe that Mahone's active and offensive alliance with the republicans is a hopeful sign; that it is an indication of a breaking up on the part of the solid south; and yet, if they had the slightest knowledge of the situation in the south they would know that not even a fraction of the democratic party in the south will follow Mahone into the republican ranks. There is a fishiness about the new alliance that smells like a barrel of cod-fish over whose bung several warm summers have passed. The transition scenes are freshly painted, but they are not attractive. We behold in one brief season Mahone the democrat, Mahone the readjuster, and Mahone the republican. What does he insist on as the price of his republicanism? Not that the republican administration shall deal with his section in a statesmanlike manner, but that Gorham, of the California order of "honorable bilks," and Riddleberger, of the Virginia order of repudiationists, shall have offices. Now, if there is anything statesmanlike in this position or anything calculated to attract the sympathy of the southern people, we fail to see it.

In coaching Mahone for partisan uses, Mr. Garfield's administration has missed a very fine opportunity of taking advantage of the drift of opinion and sentiment in the south—that opinion and that sentiment which enabled the progressive democrats of Georgia to send ex-Governor Brown to the senate. There is little hope for the south in the methods by which Mahone was led into the partisan republican camp.

Legislative Guardianship.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Gainesville Southron, is mistaken in supposing that we are trying to convince the legislature that the usury law is working a great injury to the farmers and planters of the state. We are simply calling the attention of the people themselves to the injurious results of the law. The fallacies upon which the law is based ought to be apparent to a schoolboy of average intelligence, but the enlightenment of the people must necessarily precede any reform in legislation. We have no hope that the legislature will repeal the law, but at the same time, the discussion of the question is pertinent to the times. It is a question so invested with the fallacies of a former time, so surrounded with prejudice and downright ignorance, that we are anxious to seize every opportunity to treat it from the standpoint of reason and common sense.

The Southron defies THE CONSTITUTION to prove that any nation or people, no matter how industrious or frugal, can make five per cent upon their aggregate capital and labor, and says that if this be true, "there is no escaping the logic" that any class of people who undertake "to do business, no matter how legitimately profitable, on capital at 25, 20, 15, 12 or even 10 per cent interest can "succeed." This is carrying the argument into foreign parts, but let us pursue it a little. Is the usury law of Georgia intended to prevent any nation from borrowing money at a higher rate than eight per cent? Or is it intended to apply to any class of people in Georgia? The borrowing that the statute is intended to affect is purely an individual transaction. The law, it is to be supposed, is not aimed at a class, and yet it works injury to that large class of citizens whose necessities compel them to have money. The law presumes that the necessities of individuals are the same, whereas it is notorious that the condition and circumstances of individuals are not the same, so that the interest that A could afford to pay with profit to himself, would not be profitable to B. On the other hand, the necessities of C may compel him to borrow money at a higher rate of interest than B would like to pay in order to prevent the sacrifice of other investments. We do not contend that either the credit or the loan system is the best for the people, but, as they relate simply and solely to the judgment and the necessities of individuals, we do contend that they are altogether out of the domain of legitimate legislation.

The Southron "defies" us to prove that any nation or people make five per cent, on their aggregate capital and labor. Why should we be called on to prove it? Let the Southron bring forward the facts to prove its assertion that they cannot; and then, when it has done this, it will be incumbent on our contemporary as a champion of the interest law, to show that the people of the state, while they are capable of attending to their other business, are such imbeciles in the matter of borrowing money that they require the services of a guardian. Then, when the Southron settles this, it will be called upon to show that, in the matter of money contracts, such a body as the Georgia legislature is either a capable or a desirable guardian.

The Constitution's Early Edition.

The Albany News and Advertiser discusses the merits of the edition that THE CONSTITUTION prints about midnight at exceedingly great trouble and no little expense for its readers south of Macon. In the course of its article on the subject our Albany contemporary falls into many errors, and as a clincher it says it would much prefer the late edition of THE CONSTITUTION, although it would come to hand twenty-four hours later than papers of similar date from other cities. Our Albany contemporary forgets that we cannot afford to print a paper to suit simply the tastes and wants of exchange readers. We have to consult the wishes of the merchants, lawyers and planters who desire a morning paper, and they prefer, so far as we are able to judge—and our agents in the field know a thing or two—an early edition, when they live south of Macon. And it is very easy to see why they should. In the first place the second and third pages of the early edition are wholly new, and exactly the same as those of the latest edition, the statements of the News and Advertiser to the contrary notwithstanding. These pages include the day's market reports, the decisions of the supreme court, the editorial matter and a variety of comment and condensation, all of which are laid before our patrons in middle and lower Georgia twenty-four hours sooner than they would be if the early edition was not printed. The merchants and farmers who desire the market reports of THE CONSTITUTION have no trouble in seeing the advantages of an early edition. Nor has the lawyer, who is compelled to follow the business of the supreme court. The first and fourth pages of the early edition are not made up, we freely admit, in a neat and tasty manner; but all the fresh matter, telegraphic and otherwise, is crowded into them that can be put in type before 10:30 o'clock at night. Two full telegraphic reports are thus printed, and a wide variety of other news. In this early edition, too, appear the latest disparches of the previous morning—dispatches that are not received by any other paper in the cotton states outside of New Orleans. We consider it a duty to send the news to our readers as promptly as railroad schedules will permit, and just so long as the merchants, lawyers and planters want an early edition of THE CONSTITUTION, just so long we propose to print one. If our Albany contemporary does not like the early edition, he can very easily have the later edition instead; but if he makes the change, we shall be greatly disappointed if, he does not admit before the end of the first week that the experiment has proven unsatisfactory.

MR. SPRAGUE'S plan of civil service reform is very simple and effective. But, bless you, a string of profanity attached to a shot-gun is always effective.

THE Hon. G. Frisbie Hoar's remark that it is treason to filibuster is creating a sensation in New England. Mr. Hoar, it will be remembered, is the man who boasted that he once stood somewhere in the neighborhood of Europe and shook his coat-tails defiantly at Mong Blong.

OUR disgruntled Macon contemporary should retaliate and get out a north Georgia edition. We would welcome it to our exchange list.

GOVERNOR HEAD, of New Hampshire, has issued a proclamation in which he announces that fast day cannot safely be disregarded in New England. We judge from this that Mr. Head is a sort of political economist. And it is true that two or three million dinners saved is just that much added to the resources of the country.

IT'S a mercy that the Brooklyn socialists didn't abolish houses as well as rents. Their failure to do this gives the country another respite.

WE are sorry the Macon Telegraph is disposed to regard THE CONSTITUTION as a rival. It is true THE CONSTITUTION prints all the news, but we have long conceded that as a fireside companion for the aged and infirm, our esteemed Macon contemporary has no superior either in this or any other hemisphere.

IN his Boston speech, Mr. Schurz employed unnecessary warmth in defending the Poncas. Beans have a very stimulating effect.

THE Macon Telegraph complains that the middle Georgia edition of THE CONSTITUTION is a day behind. We make no boasts in this direction; we merely pause to remark that THE CONSTITUTION, a day behind, is, on a fair average, about two days ahead of our esteemed contemporary. This is one of the reasons why it is fashionable to take THE CONSTITUTION in middle Georgia.

THE Brooklyn socialists have caught the spirit of reform from Schurz. They want landlords placed on the same footing as the Poncas. The difficulty is that a Brooklyn man was never known to stay on his own reservation.

OUR esteemed contemporary the Macon Telegraph boasts of its "swelling" list of friends. We sympathize with them. The friends of THE CONSTITUTION are not required to swell. The truth is, THE CONSTITUTION is calculated to heal all wounds and is a sovereign remedy for the most severe diseases.

THE late William Almon Wheeler is to have a dinner. The democrats of Malone should have the man watched, and if he eats with a knife, the fact should be unhesitating y announced to the public.

THE funniest development of a humorous era is the Macon Telegraph endeavoring to tell the people of middle Georgia anything about THE CONSTITUTION. Why, the old folks read it and the children carry it to school, and the babies refuse to sleep at night unless a copy is put in the cradle.

CONKLING will be a candidate for the senate in 1884, and he can't afford to antagonize Mr. Garfield. As matters stand, his indignation wouldn't show a bubble if it was suspended over a furnace.

INSTEAD of quarreling with THE CONSTITUTION for getting out a middle Georgia edition, our esteemed contemporary the Macon Telegraph ought to whirl in and get out a middle Georgia edition itself. We believe there is room for two such enterprises.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Macon Telegraph, objects most strenuously to the middle Georgia edition of THE CONSTITUTION. In this the Telegraph differs from a large body of intelligent people of that section. In the meantime, the disinterested criticism of our esteemed contemporary spurs us to loftier achievements.

IN GENERAL.

—New York consumers have complained so bitterly of the high price of coal that the dealers have kindly reduced the wages of coal shovelers.—Philadelphia News.

—The empress of Austria was born on Christmas Eve, the year that Queen Victoria ascended the throne; she is therefore in her 44th year, though she could easily pass for 35 with a little assistance from the cosmetic powers.

—Washington has narrowly missed the honor of Count Herbert Bismarck's presence. It was only his abrupt departure for Italy, it is reported, which prevented his appearance there at his father's command as first secretary to the German embassy.

—Mrs Garfield, who speaks French and German fluently, is said to be the first president's wife able to talk with foreign diplomats in the court language of Europe. Her husband is also accomplished in German and French.

—Before Sarah Bernhardt leaves the country a marriage should be arranged between her and Senator Mahone. Both are readjusters. Mahone wants to readjust Virginia's debt and cheat its creditors, while Sarah wants to readjust the marriage ceremony and chisel the clergyman out of his fee.

—An enterprising manufacturer of optical instruments in Berlin shows his appreciation of the wide-spread excitement about infected pork in Germany by advertising microscopes for sale at a popular price, with specimens of trichinæ prepared for examination, and full directions for detecting the presence of parasites in meat.

—Lord Beaconsfield, says the London World, never dissipates or impairs his energies in superfluous solicitude. As he holds enthusiasm to be a hot distemper of the blood, so he considers regret to be a profitless consumption of power. He is the master of an art of which Mr. Gladstone knows nothing—the economy of force.

—All the ladies in Paris are said to be overcome with jealousy by an exhibition of the bridal wardrobes for a certain southern lady, wife of a wealthy planter. It consists of thirty dresses, "whose originality of device" says the Paris Figaro, "and whose combination of vivid colors make a veritable Fortuny of the exhibition."

—The young gentleman who now bears the name of Mr. Ashmead Burdett Coutts has determined to take to politics. The baroness being an intense admirer of Lord Beaconsfield, he will be brought out under the patronage of the Carlton club, and has made up his mind to contest the second seat for Northampton with Mr. Charles Bradlaugh on the high Tory ticket.

—One of the new czar's brothers, Vladimir, the eldest, has taken the command of the army. The Grand Duke Alexis is destined for the navy, and the two younger princes, Sergius and Paul—the one twenty-four years old and the other just turned twenty—have hardly yet escaped the thraldom of tutors. It is supposed that they will be summoned from Rome to enter the public service.

—There is a rumor in the breeze at Washington that Justice Clifford has prepared a letter of resignation and will leave the bench. Practically, he has been off the bench almost a year and taken no part in its duties, but has never tendered his resignation, being physically and mentally incapacitated for the performance of that duty. It is now said that he has recovered sufficiently to resign, and that ex Attorney-General Devens will be appointed in his place.

—The Greek church, remarks an exchange, is substantially the Roman church except that it does not recognize the pope of Rome as the head of the church, or as vicegerent of Christ. It repudiates the papal pontiff, and accepts in his stead the holy czar. In a closer sense than the English sovereign is the head of the established religion the czar is the defender of the Greek church. From the Roman standpoint the czar is nothing short of a prete der. He is a heretic, an anti-Christ; and yet the pope of Rome is sending messages of condolence to the new czar; that is, he is recognizing heresy, and sympathizing with anti Christ. Is he, then, false to his trust as the infallible agent of the Savior? This is a question for casuists. When Lincoln was killed some of the preachers thought the tragedy a judgment of heaven upon the great ruler for misleading his people, in that he attended a theater. From the Roman standpoint the czar was an enemy of Christ and His religion; a most conspicuous and aggressive enemy, holding millions of people, that otherwise would be members of the true faith, in the thraldom of ignorance and the ways of sin. He was a colossal heretic at whom Rome, it might be thought, would hurl its thunderbolts. Instead, it one deplores his taking off, and would smooth the road for his successor. The archbishop of Dublin laments that Irish Catholics, in questions purely political, will listen to the voice of "impious infidels," or welcome aid from any source other than that of the reverend clergy. The Roman pontiff bemoans the death of the autocrat and an oppressor of the faithful, who, with impious hand, has dared to rise up in rivalry to the real Christ's real representative, and hastens to congratulate his successor, who is to continue this war upon the true faith. If the holy father were not infallible, a layman might fancy that there were incongruities here. Perhaps it is Leo only as a man who expresses sympathy where Leo as a pope could utter nothing but anathema.

The Cotton Exposition.

New York Commercial Bulletin.

There is much interest here taken in the exposition, and it is stated that many merchants intend to make their visits to the fair, also attending the Yorktown celebration, which occurs about the same time.

Baltimore Sun.

The local managers and directors for this part of the country who have been named to us in this connection are William H Baldwin, R W. L Rasin, L M Wilson, John I Middleton, George W. Griffin, Oliver C. Zell and Henry C Smith. It is thought that these gentlemen will be able to secure a subscription of $ 0,000 before the holding of the fair. Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, one of the leading manufacturers, as he is also one of the ablest writers on political economy in the country, has taken a signal part in the preparations for this fair.

Montgomery Advertiser.

In another place is printed a communication from Colonel Hiram Haines in regard to the wonderful water power in Alabama, and the importance of having it properly presented at the exposition. As this skillful engineer intimates "the half has not been told of its power. It has been said that the power at the Muscle shoals alone, is sufficient to move all the spindles of the east, and yet have plenty of power to spare. And as Colonel Haines tells, the Tennessee, the Coosa the Tallapoosa, the Warrior, and other streams needless to enumerate, ought to be properly pictured and presented to the thousands of capitalists who are certain to seek and see for themselves, at Atlanta in October, if the south does really possess the facilities which have been so persistently claimed for her. It is true, as we have had frequent occasions to say, now that fuel has become so cheap and convenient, that water power is not of such importance as formerly. But, nevertheless, the capitalists and others who will assemble at the exposition, should be treated to the full at information. And certainly it is behooves Alabama to be lacking in no particular. For, in natural resources and in safe and ample opportunities for enormous investments, our glorious old commonwealth is not a whit behind any one of our sister states, however forward and favored they may claim to be. And hence it is we urge upon our people to begin in good time, so as to have Alabama, in all her wondrous ways and rich resources, fairly and fully represented.

In the State a Preferred Creditor?

Rome Courier.

Probably the above question has been asked five hundred times in the last forty eight hours in reference to the depositors in the bank of Rome. We find, upon inquiries, that it is a mooted question upon which our best lawyers differ. Some are confident that the state will have to be paid before any other depositor can get his money, while others are equally positive that all the depositors are on the same footing, so far as the bank is concerned. The present indications are that the courts will have this question to settle.

We give below such information as we have been able to obtain on this subject. By the statute creating state depositories, each bank becoming a state depository is required to give a bond of 50,0 0 with ample security, approved by the governor. The act provides that "said bonds when given shall have the same binding force and effect as the bond now required by law to be given by state treasurers, and, in case of default, shall be enforced in like manner." (See acts of 1878–9, page 88.)

To define the force and effect of such bond we refer to the statute regulating the treasurer's bond, which provides that "all the property of the treasurer to the full amount of said bond, and the property of the sureties to the amount for which they be severally bound, shall be liable for the faithful performance by the treasurer of the duties of his office from and after the execution of said bond: and a lien is hereby created in favor of the state upon the property of the treasurer to the amount of said bond, and upon the property of the securities upon his said bond to the amount for which they may be severally liable, from the date of the execution thereof." See acts of 1875, page 127.

This act further provides that in case of default by the treasurer the governor is authorized to issue executions against him and his securities for the full amount of such default, as in case of defaulting tax collectors.

Under the above the state claims that it has a lien upon all the property and assets of the bank to the full amount of the liability of the bank to the state.

Good lawyers are of the opinion that the state's lien does not at most attach to the money on hand, notes, accounts and other evidences of debt due the bank, but only upon its real estate and bank furniture. We are informed further that the assignee, Mr. John H. Reynolds, will not pay out any of the funds in his hands to the state until this question has been settled by the courts.

The Case in a Nutshell.

Washington Post.

The struggle in which the democrats of the senate are engaged is a righteous one.

They are trying to effectually postpone, if not to absolutely prevent, the completion of probably the most disreputable and certainly the most unbecoming political bargain ever concocted in this country.

They are not obstructing the public business. The senate is in executive session and cannot legally proceed to any legislative work. It may consider and determine presidential appointments, and ratify treaties; nothing more. The democratic position is one of strict adherence to the letter of the law bearing on the situation. The democratic senators are willing and anxious to pass upon the presidential nominations. Every motion to "proceed to the consideration of executive business" receives their undivided support. The status of things is simply this: The republican senators having bought up the vote of a southern senator elected as a democrat, and by it having organized the committees of the senate in their own way, desire to pay the southern senator his stipulated price by electing to two of its blackmail offices (many his personal friends—one of them his chief political striker in the Virginia republican party—during an executive session. The democratic senators, having the power, refuse to allow the senate to confirm this bargain during the time of the executive session.

Both parties are determined, but the democrats are the masters of the situation. The conflict can only terminate in the surrender of the republicans, a surrender either outright or in the nature of a partial compromise.

Roscoe Conkling.

New York World.

The Herald has been much impressed by "The Bomb as a Political Influence." This does not refer, however, to the bomb recently exploded under Senator Conkling by Secretary Blaine.

Baltimore Gazette.

The transcendent ability of Roscoe Conkling has never shone with a brighter glory than in battle against fearful odds, and he has seldom if ever towered his standard before any foe, however powerful, but unless all appearances are false he to day is face to face with the most supreme test of his career. That he will meet it with a heroic and daring courage is to be expected from what we know of him, and that he will be as unscrupulous in the measures he will adopt as in the audacity he will use whatever can assist him, no one who has watched his course will doubt. To quietly permit the most dariing, powerful and unrelenting foe of his aims in New York to be made dictator of the port of the metropolis with its immense patronage would be to surrender his imperial sway in his own state and dim the lustre of his prestige before the country. To oppose the confirmation war with the present astute and powerful administration, and finally be beaten, would be a disaster from which he could scarcely recover. It is pretty well ascertained that he means to contest the confirmation—a determination which is entirely in keeping with the intrepidity of the man. We shall take great pleasure in finding that he is rushing upon his Waterloo, for Conkling is a brilliant and audacious politician, but he is neither a good nor a safe man.

The Constitution Letters.

Gainesville Southron.

The Washington letters of F. H. Richardson to THE CONSTITUTION, are among the very best written from that city to any paper east, west, north or south.

Bainbridge Democrat.

We consider H. W. Grady, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, not only a great journalist, but the most entertaining letter writer on the continent. He has never written an indifferent letter.

Augusta Chronicle.

Mr. F. H. Richardson, Washington correspondent of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, has equipped himself most handsomely this session, but too much praise cannot be accorded him for his very handsome brightness and general excellence. His position was a trying one for a novice, and so youthful a one, too. He has won his laurels well, and may he wear them long!

Mr. Hill Again Sustained.

Swainsboro Herald.

Some of our papers and Mr Stephens say Hill was wrong in nullifying Mahone but we say not. Whatever may be Mr. Hill's faults, he was certainly right in branding Mahone as false to his worthy constituents.

Milledgeville Union and Recorder.

Mr. Stephens thinks that Mr. Hill's exposure of Senator Mahone was unwise and injudicious. He says he had no right to attack a brother senator; that it was a species of J cobinism. Mr Stephens may be right but Mahone was elected as democrat and then voted with the republicans and affiliated with them. He richly deserved the castigation administered to him by Mr. Hill, and we cannot see how the exposure of a man's treason to his party and section can result in harm.

Conkling Wrote It.

New York World.

Our Washington dispatches inform us that Senator Mahone's "speech" which was yesterday read in the senate is recognized in Washington as Senator Conkling's composition. Perhaps the senior senator from New York had better save his breath to cool his own porridge, so to speak; that is, he had better reserve his eloquence to defend the republican end of the Mahone bargain and leave the Mahone end to take care of itself. But it is no inappropriate that Senator Conkling should furnish "sarcasm" in behalf of "readjust g" the public debt of Virginia while he is vainly endeavoring to readjust the federal offices in New York!

Women of the Isle of Man.

New York World.

The legislature of the Isle of Man has enfranchised female owners of property, thus adding 46 names to the register. Elections are shortly to be held, and then the new system will go into movement will be begun for a further extension of the franchise to women who are occupiers. This Man is clearly not the Tynan Man to whom the friends of female suffrage are never weary of alluding. May we suggest that the manx women merit the personal assistance of their American shrieking sisters. The field is ripe for the harvest; cannot some of our women go where glory and success await them?

Prosperity of the South.

Louisville Commercial.

What is taking place in the valley of Virginia, and at Chattanooga, Birmingham, Dahlonega, and other points in the south is but the beginning of a mighty development that will make the south rich and powerful. There will be a large impetus given to the production of sugar, and the fruit industries of the south will also be pushed with more skill, energy and outlay of capital. Arkansas and Florida, so long neglected, are having a boom, and, generally speaking, the progress in the south is in every way encouraging.

Where is Washburne?

Washington Post.

What has become of Mr. E. B. Washburne? He came mighty near the republican presidential nomination, but since the reckless display of electricity at Chicago, has been as quiet and as far removed from the bolts of fame as an inmate of the catacombs.

Why should Elihu bear his cross alone? Why should Morton, Logan, Conkling, Cameron and Elihu be bade to mourn as one without hope?

Who did more to pierce the Grant center than the Galenaite?

Difference in the Sex.

LaFayette Sunday Leader.

The new style of hat for gentlemen is called pullover. That for ladies is as much entitled to the name of pushups, one side being tied up like a door to the ticket wagon of a circus.

The Balance of Power.

New York World.

It is a fact worth noticing that the balance of power in the United States senate wiggles between the biggest and the smallest of its members.

A Low Pressure Area.

Washington Post.

An area of very low barometer continues to prevail in the vicinity of Senator Conkling's digs.

The Plough Hands' Song.

JOEL CHANDLER HARRIS

Nigger mighty happy w'en he layin' by co'n—
Dat sun's a slantin';
Nigger mighty happy w'en he year de dinner-ho'n—
Dat sun's a slantin';
En he mo' happy still w'en de night draws on—
Dat sun's a slantin';
Dat sun's a slantin' des ez sho's you bo'n!
En it's ise up, Primus! fetch anudder yoke!
Dat ole dun cow a shakin' up 'er bell,
En de frogs chunin' up 'fo' de jew done fell!
Good night, Mr Killdee! I wish you mighty well!
—Mr. Killdee! I wish you mighty well!
—I wish you mighty well!

De co'n 'll be ready 'g'inst dumplin' day—
Dat sun's a slantin';
But nigger gotter watch, en stick, en stay—
Dat sun's a slantin';
Same ez de bee martin watchin' un de jay—
Dat sun's a slantin';
Dat sun's a slantin'; en a slippin away!
Den it's rise up, Primus! en sin it t'um strong;
Der cow's gwine home wid der ding-dang dong;
Sling in anudder teich er de ole line song:
Good night, Mr. Whipperwill! don't stay long!
—Mr. Whipperwill! don't stay long!
—Don't stay long!

De shadders, dey er creepin' todes de top er de hill!—
Dat sun's a slantin';
But night don't 'stroy w'at de day done buil'—
Dat sun's a slan in';
'Less de noddin' er de nigger give de ash-cake a chill—
Dat sun's a slantin';
Dat sun's a slantin' en slippin' down still!
Den sing it out, Primus! des holler en bawl,
En w'ilst we er stirppin' deze mules fer de stall
Let de gals ketch de soun' er de plantation call:
Oh, it's good-night, ladies! my love unter you all!
—Ladies! my love unter you all!
—My love unter you all!

—Geo. W. Walling, Esq., Superintendent Police, New York, observes: By the use of St. Jacobs Oil a member of this department was relieved of rheumatism.

—Since he entered the white house General Garfield has led a very sedentary life, going out but little. The result is that he has lost his appetite, and altogether is out of sorts. So now he takes a horseback ride every day by way of toning up.

Mineral Waters.

CONGRESS WATER—The purest and safest of all cathartic waters. Avoid all coarse, irritating waters, foreign and domestic. They impair the digestive organs and disfigure the complexion on draught.

mar31—d2at thur sat tues

—A woman's description of a woman: She's a fine looking woman, but she's a hateful looking thing—just ready to burst with egotism. She's despisable.

Hundreds of Men, Women and Children Rescued from beds of pain, sickness and almost death and made strong and hearty by Parker's Ginger Tonic are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth. You can find these in every community.—Post. See advertisement.

mar16—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m 2dp

—The Countess Pourrales, a lady who, in her youth, was a special favorite of the Empress Josephine, lately died at Geneva. The countess preserved her faculties unimpaired to the last, although she lived to the great age of 89.

—Mothers all use White's Cream Vermifuge for their children because it is the best remedy for expelling worms.

mar26 d1w sat, tues thur&wlt

—Greece has raised an army of 85,000 men.

A Cough, Cold or Sore Throat should be stopped at once. Neglect frequently results in an **Incurable Lung Disease or Consumption. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES** do not disorder the stomach like cough syrups and balsam, but act **directly on the inflamed parts,** allaying irritation, give relief in **Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Catarrh** and the **Throat Troubles** which **Singers and Public Speakers** are subject to. Sold at 25 cts a box everywhere.

699 jan30—d&wkm bot oni fol pure rd mat

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CELERY

As a Remedy for Nervous Diseases.

WHAT THE MEDICAL PROFESSION SAY ABOUT IT,

—AND—

The Good Results Attending Its Use

—IN—

Headache, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Indigestion, Sleeplessness and Paralysis.

CELERY has come into public notice within the last few years as a nervine, but scientific experiments and experience have proved beyond a doubt that it controls nervous irritation and periodic nervous and sick headaches to a marked degree.

Brown-Sequard says that Celery contains more nerve food than any other vegetable or substance found in nature. Celery was first discovered and used as a nervine by French physicians about 1867. But a combination of the EXTRACT OF CELERY AND CHAMOMILE, which has been but recently introduced to the profession and the public by Dr. C. W. Benson, has produced such marvellous results in curing nervousness and headaches, and especially nervous and sick headaches, neuralgia, paralysis, indigestion and sleeplessness, that it has excited public attention and newspaper comments, and many physicians have tested the merits of this preparation with the best results, as quoted below from a few:

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

"Dr Benson's preparation of Celery and Chamomile for nervous diseases is the most important addition made to the materia medica in the last quarter of century."—Dr. J. W. J. Englar, of Baltimore.

"These Pills are invaluable in nervous diseases."—Dr Hammond, of New York.

"Dr. Benson's Pills are worth their weight in gold in nervous and sick headache."—Dr A. H. Schlichter, of Baltimore.

"Dr Benson's Pills for the cure of neuralgia are a success."—Dr. G P. Holman, of Christiansburg, Va.

These Pills are a special preparation, only for the cure of special diseases, as named, and for these diseases they are worthy of a trial by all intelligent sufferers. They are prepared expressly to cure sick head-che, nervous headache, dyspeptic headache, neuralgia, nervousness, paralysis, sleeplessness and indigestion, and will cure any case. Price 50 cents, postage free. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 106 North Eutaw st, Baltimore.

Atlanta Depot at LAMAR, RANKIN & LAMAR'S Drug Store, corner of Pryor and Decatur sts.

mch19—d1f top 5th col 2dp tues thur sat

CLOTHING AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR STOCK OF SPRING

Clothing and Furnishing Goods,

WHICH IS VERY SELECT AND IS OFFERED AT

LOW PRICES,

ANDREWS, HITCH & CO.,

No. 16 Whitehall Street.

mar23 d3m—2dp

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. C. L. REDWINE,
Office—No. 8 West Alabama Street, between Whitehall and Broad Streets
Dr REDWINE will engage in the general practice of Medicine and Surgery.
Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.
mar25—d3m

DR. ARTHUR G. HOBBS,
Dr. HOBBS will give special attention to diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
Residence—KIMBALL HOUSE.

Statement of the United States Branch

FOR SIX MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1880.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE Co. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.		NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.	
CAPITAL.		CAPITAL.	
Amount of Guaranteed Capital Authorized	$8,000,000 00	Amount of Guaranteed Capital Authorized	$15,000,000 00
Amount of Capital Paid up in Cash	1,000,000 00	Amount of Capital Paid up in Cash	750,000 00
ASSETS.		ASSETS.	
Real Estate, unincumbered	$ 165,000 00	United States Bonds	$ 749,497 13
U. S. Bonds, Market Value	712,467 13	Cash on hand and in Bank	12,473 01
State Bonds, Market Value	49,240 79	Premiums in course of Collection	53,639 25
Cash on hand and in Banks	12,473 01		$ 815,599 39
Premiums in course of Collection	53,639 25	Total Assets in United States	$ 855,599 37
Rents Due and Accrued	3,241 67		
Total Assets in United States	$ 996,201 74	LIABILITIES.	
LIABILITIES.		Losses Due, not Due and Resisted	$ 29,577 42
Losses Due, not Due and Resisted	$ 29,577 42	All Other Claims	8,094 44
To all Unearned Premiums, computed	272,410 88	Total Liabilities United States	$ 3,0,082 69
All other Claims	8,094 44	INCOME.	
Total Liabilities in United States	$ 310,082 69	Amount of Guaranteed Capital Authorized	$15,000,000 00
INCOME.		Amount of Capital Paid up in Cash	750,000 00
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1880:		ASSETS.	
Premiums	$ 252,604 14	United States Bonds	$ 749,497 13
Interest and all Other Sources	24,240 25	Cash on hand and in Bank	12,473 01
Total Income	$ 276,848 39	Premiums in Course of Collection	53,639 25
EXPENDITURES.		Total Assets in United States	$ 855,599 37
Six months ending Dec. 31, 1880:		LIABILITIES.	
Losses	$ 135,116 93	Losses Due, not Due and Resisted	$ 29,577 42
Expenses	85,968 74	Unearned Premiums, Computed	272,410 88
Total Expenditures	$ 22,,085 67	All Other Claims	8,094 44
		Total Liabilities United States	$ 3,0,082 69
		INCOME.	
		Six months ending Dec. 31, 1880:	
		Premiums	$ 252,604 14
		Interest	15,664 25
		Total Income	$ 268,270 39
		EXPENDITURES.	
		Six months ending Dec. 31, 1880:	
		Losses	$ 135,116 93
		Expenses	83,758 22
		Total Expenditures	$ 218,875 15

State of New York, County of New York:

Daniel C Osmun, Attorney of the Imperial Fire Insurance Company and the Northern Assurance Company, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the above described officer of said Companies, that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the affairs of said Companies, according to the best of his information, knowledge and belief.

DANIEL C. OSMUN, Attorney

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, 1881.

GEORGE C. CORRY, Notary Public N. Y. Co.

ROMARE, PERDUE & EGLESTON, Agents,
mch31—d1t ATLANTA, GA.

A SURE CURE for all the diseases for which it is recommended, and always perfectly safe in the hands of even the most inexperienced persons.

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

Is recommended by Physicians, Ministers, Missionaries, Managers of Factories, Work-Shops, and Plantations, Nurses in Hospitals—in short by everybody everywhere who has ever given it a trial.

IT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

PAIN KILLER Don't keep it in your family, shop, machine-shop, mill, on every farm and plantation, and in every household, ready for immediate use not only for accidents, cuts, bruises, sores, etc., but in case of sudden sickness of any kind.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of all who want a sure and safe medicine which can be freely used internally or externally without fear of harm and with certainty of relief.

Its price brings it within the reach of all; and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills. For sale by all druggists at 25c. 50c. and $1.00 per bottle.

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Proprietors, Providence, R. I.

600 may27—d1y thir sat tues dwky1 sow ex read mat

COLUMBUS, GA., August 24, 1877.

DR. C. J. MOFFETT—Dear Doctor: We gave our "TEETHINA" (teething Powders) to our little grandchild with the happiest results. The effects were almost magical and certainly more satisfactory than anything we ever used. Yours very truly, JOSEPH S. KEY,
Pastor of St. Paul Church.

AUGUSTA, GA., February 6, 1878.

I take pleasure in saying that I have used Dr. Moffett's TEETHINA for my infant with entire satisfaction. It fully and pleasantly accomplishes the purposes for which it is recommended.

CHAS E STAPLES.

mar1—d1m tues thur sat &wky1m

—The Rev. John Jasper's firm belief that "the sun do move," has been peculiarly profitable. He is in demand as a lecturer on the subject, and has from that source obtained money to pay a debt of $800 on his Richmond church.

The People's World-wide Verdict.

Burnett's Cocoaine has been sold in every civilized country, and the public have rendered the verdict that it is the CHEAPEST AND BEST HAIR DRESSING IN THE WORLD.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are invariably acknowledged the pur

PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS, CLERGYMEN, AND THE AFFLICTED EVERYWHERE.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL TRIUMPH OF THE AGE.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, Difficult breathing, Flutterings of the Heart, Dizziness, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, Highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 cents. 35 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York.

Dr. TUTT'S MANUAL of Valuable Information and Useful Receipts will be mailed FREE on application.

625 apr1—d1y thes thur sat &wky1m cr ol mar

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

Invalids who have lost but are recovering vital stamina, declare in grateful terms its unapproachable merits as a tonic of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it impart strength to the stomach, it corrects an irregular state of the bowels, it makes the blood rich from its unrivaled purity, gives tone to those who suffer from debility, and kidney trouble, and conquers as well as prevents fever and ague.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally

mar31—d1m thes thur sat &wky1m cr ol mar

Just Behold and Read Attentively!

ALL THAT HAVE CANCERS IN ANY OF THE FORMS, Tumors, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Inflammation, Tetter, (other remedies have failed) Salt Rheum, Blood Diseases, and all Impurities of the Blood, we can cheerfully recommend Cuticura on his face cure. Cuticura Cancers. Scrofula, Cancer, Cuticura Blood Humors, Cuticura Ulcers, Cuticura Rheumatism, Cuticura Sale in this section. Address inquiries to H. M. WILKES & CO., 112 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., or Lafayette, La. 625 apr1—d1y

TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE

Is the Best and Most Agreeable Preparation in the World.

For Constipation, Biliousness, Headache, Torpid Liver, Hemorrhoids, Indisposition, and all Disorders arising from an obstructed state of the system.

Ladies and children, as the mildest and most effective medicines are especially adapted to it with its agreeable aromatic taste. TROPIC FRUIT LAXATIVE may be used by all without the aid of a physician. In fact it is the best Family Medicine ever offered to the public, being entirely different from Pills, Ginger Preparations and other Tonics, and combines the best curative properties of all. Buy a box; beside of your druggist before it is gone, without our signature on outside. None genuine without our signature. New York. None genuine without our signature on outside. Price 25 cts. Large boxes 60c. Sold by all First-Class Druggists. PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing

feb1—d1y thes thur sat &wky1m cr ol mar

SOMETHING EVERY LADY OUGHT TO KNOW.

There exists a means of securing a soft and brilliant Complexion, no matter how poor it may naturally be. Hagan's Magnolia Balm is a delicate and harmless article, which instantly removes Freckles, Tan, Redness, Roughness, Eruptions, Vulgar Flushings, etc., etc. So delicate and natural are its effects that its use is not suspected by anybody.

No lady has the right to present a disfigured face in society when the Magnolia Balm is sold by all druggists for 75 cents.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME.

Murray & Lanman's FLORIDA WATER,

Best for TOILET, BATH, and SICK ROOM.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC

Ginger, Buchu, Mandrake, Stillingia and many other of the best medicines known are combined in PARKER'S GINGER TONIC and thus is made of the greatest Blood Purifier and the Best Health and Strength Restorer ever used. It cures Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, and all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. If you are wasting away with Consumption or any disease, use the Tonic freely. No matter what it may be, it will surely help you.

It Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color, entirely free from the mineral poisons which exist in most Hair Dressings. Price 50 cts. and $1 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM The best and most economical Hair Dressing

feb16—d1y thes thur sat &wky1

THE WONDER OF THE WORLD

GOOD NEWS FOR ALL.—PROF. HERMAN'S World renowned Vermin Destroyer, which is known to be far Superior to anything ever discovered for killing Rats, Mice, Insects on Poultry, Ants, Bugs, Cockroaches, Black Beetles, Fleas on Dogs, Right and Wrong on Plants, Moths in Furs, Ticks or Scab on Sheep or Goats, also on Cattle, etc., etc.

This preparation has been applied with great success against the insects that attack Plants. Sold in Packets, at 25 cents per Packet; or by the Dozen Packets for $1.25.

This Powder is warranted free from all bad smell, and will keep in any climate. It may be sprinkled, every where, without risk, as it is perfectly harmless to Cats or Dogs, as they will not eat it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE ON EACH PACKET. Manufactory:—Gravel Lane, Ronnyditch, City of London, England.

The above discovery has gained for Prof. Herman a Silver Prize Medal at the Inter Colonial Exhibition of Victoria, Australia, of 1866, besides numerous Testimonials.

Sole Agents for Georgia.

PEMBERTON, FULLUM & CO., Atlanta, Ga.

nov9 d1y

BROWN'S TRIUMPH

OVER A SNIVELLING OPPONENT.

Senator Brown Successfully Repels the Attack of Senator Dawes—The Question of Treason to the Rules.

Congressional Record.

Mr. Brown—Mr. President, the president of the United States convened the senate by a proclamation in an extraordinary session for the purpose of acting upon business that is properly to be done in executive session. I suppose there is no senator on this floor who would contend for a moment that we would have had this extra session of the senate to do any other duty than to act upon the nominations; in other words, the president would have been guilty of great folly to have called it for any other purpose. We met for that purpose and for no other. It was a call that is usually made at the end of a congress. It was proper that it should have been made.

The president sent to this body the nominations for his cabinet. They could not have been acted on without committees if a single objection had been made. Anxious to make no issue with the incoming administration, but to give it a fair opportunity, we waived by unanimous consent all objection and confirmed the cabinet and a number of other officers who were nominated; but we could not go on with the regular business of the senate until the committees of the senate were organized, because we have to refer treaties and nominations to committees.

The democrats at the time held the majority in the senate. They moved forward in the usual way for the organization of committees. We sought no delay; we sought to take no advantage; we sought to go forward with the business which the president had convened us to attend to.

How were we met by the republican side? We were met with a determined opposition to the organization of the senate until they could have elected a number of senators where there were vacancies and get them here, and to carry into effect that purpose they filibustered from day to day in this chamber at this session. We sat here doing all we could to organize the committees of the senate and go forward with the business of the session. We were prevented by the dilatory motions made in the republican side of the house. To dilatory motions were entered in order to kill time, that the aid of a majority of the senate might be obtained, which is the constitutional mode to force the absent senators into the senate chamber. Regular steps are prescribed from time to time, and when they are not complied with, the senate is powerless to proceed. Finally we reached the point where the vacancies in the senate were all filled. Up to the senate there had been great doubt as to how the senator from Virginia (Mr. Mahone) would vote. It was ascertained finally that he would vote with the republican side. We could then have gone to organization and filibustered, and prevented the organization of the committees. Would we have been justified in doing that for as long a time as you filibustered? Would it have been treasonable in us to do the same as you did for the same length of time? I suppose we would have had that right without being guilty of treason; but as we were your precedent, for in the senate we would have been obstructing the legitimate business of the senate. We would have been keeping it here in session without the committees, as you did by filibustering to prevent the appointment of committees.

We did not choose to obstruct the legitimate business of the senate a single day; and the first thing that you were here with the power, you were permitted without any dilatory motions on our part to move forward and organize the committees which gave you the control.

After you had done this and proceeded with two or three sessions, a proposition was brought forward by one side of the house to change the officers of the senate, to set aside the present officers, and by resolution appoint other gentlemen in their places. No senator in this chamber will pretend to say that such a change of officers is at all necessary to the transaction of the business for which we were convened by the proclamation of the president. The senate is now fully organized and thoroughly equipped with all the committees and machinery necessary for the orderly and proper transaction of business.

At this stage the proposition comes, as already stated, from your side to change these officers. We give you reasons why it should not be done. We state to you that when the democrats were in power two years ago, and they reorganized the senate, they retained nearly half of the republican officers in their positions, so that to day you have about half of the officers.

We appealed to you by saying that it was only a few days ago that even you knew that the senator from Virginia would vote with you. These officers did not know how they would vote with you. They have had no time to secure places for themselves, so that they might be in a condition to provide for the wants of their families, but you propose at once to turn them out, to send them adrift without employment. We contended that you ought not to do this. Usually the officers elected at the commencement of a December session serve for two years, until the commencement of December session. These, elected in December, would be entitled, under the usage as constantly in practice for a long period, to continue to serve until congress is convened next December. You seek therefore to set them aside not only under these circumstances of great hardship but in violation of the usual practice of the senate. It was all right then on that side; there was nothing treasonable in that, nothing revolutionary in that. It was simply carrying out the established practice of the senate, and in the settlement of insisting upon simple justice to the officers now in position.

I was discussing this question yesterday and pointing out these hardships and this improper cry when the honorable senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron) rose and interrupted me, and he gave us notice in effect that your side intend to stay here until you have accomplished your object by the appointment of your officers. He said:

I want the country to understand that while we concede the gentlemen who are here in position to be good and proper men, and we have just as good and proper men, and we propose to put them in. It seems to be a question of endurance, and being so we may as well sit it out now.

To that I replied, accepting the challenge as tendered, saying that we would see if we could have as much endurance in executing my remarks on that subject, after stating that I would invite you into executive session, and if you would not do that then invite you to adjourn, I said:

We will invite you to go back to the business for which you were called together by your president, and we will continue that operation until we see justice done to the few remaining men of the democratic party who have been left out in the cold. We may be here to June; we have nothing to lose in comparison.

That is the expression that my honorable friend from Massachusetts (Mr Hoar) said yesterday and in substance reiterates to day in less rank with treason.

Why? Because he construes it to mean that the minority in order to sit here and finally defeat the action of the senate in a matter where he says, if I understand him, that the majority have a right to act. He says it is the doctrine contained in that expression that is treasonable. I protested I was very much astonished to hear that remark, and I then said to my friend, while I know he is too much of a patriot and no revolutionist, his position is carried out and compelled me to prove him a traitor. In other words, this doctrine carried to its legitimate sequences makes him a traitor for what he has already done in the senate, not a traitor in fact. To that he replied that it had grown into a custom; he replied that it had grown into a custom by dilatory motions to prevent action for a time, but it goes to the extent of defeat action, then it becomes treason and revolution.

Contrast that expression of mine with the conduct of the senators on that side before the end of the last congress, and how does the account of revolution and treason stand between us? First, take my expression to day. congress, which is understood. I suppose, to commence from the 4th of March, the time when the forty sixth congress adjourned, has two years to serve. This particular senate has two years to sit, and it has the power within that time to reorganize its officers if it chooses to do so. I do not say we would stay here either till the 1st of June or of December. I accepted the challenge of saying that we would endure as long as you will. I said we might be here until June, and we have all December. What does that mean? We have no business session of con gress to intervene between now and December. We obstruct none of the business of the country by remaining here till December. It is a simple question of personal convenience to the senate whether we will attend this executive session till the first Monday in December, when the regular session will convene for the transaction of that side of the house to do such a thing that has never been done before; that it is not the custom of the senate to do; and that we have shown for obvious reasons it is entirely improper to do at this time.

That according to the senator from Massachusetts, is treason. To say that we will subject the senators on the other side to a little personal inconvenience in remaining here as long as they choose to remain, or when the last of endurance is held out to us to say that we can endure as long as you can, is treasonable. Have you not from the first Monday in next December to the end of the forty seventh congress within which to do this job? Then we do not obstruct any legitimate business of the senate by delaying you by dilatory motions if we choose to do so. We say to you every hour: "We are ready to go with you into executive session and to do the business that a republican president has called us here to do. Why will you not do it? You are in power now by the aid of the senator from Virginia. Why do you stand here and retard the necessary business of the country in order that you may displace a few honest, upright officers, admitted by you to be good and competent men, and put a few others in their places?

I have a right to this extent to speak of matters that may come before us in executive session. The fact that a nomination has been made is not a secret; the fact that there has been a confirmation is not a secret. I am authorized to say that there are now before us nominations for public ministers to the courts abroad; that there is now before us a nomination for a justice of the supreme court of the United States; that there is now a vacancy in the circuit judge of the fifth district, in which several of us reside, where there is now a suffering and the business of the country is suffering for want of a judge. There is also a nomination before us to fill a vacancy in the court of claims. Why do you not go on and act upon the nominations and fill the places? Why will you not confirm your foreign ministers? Why will you not act upon the nomination made by your president of a judge of the supreme court, where there is a vacancy to day calling for his presence to discharge the high functions of that position? Why will you not fill the vacancy in the fifth judicial circuit of the United States, and in the court of claims, and let the business go on? Because you judge that it is more important to stay here and secure a secretary of the senate and a sergeant-at-arms, putting out a little remaining handful of faithful democrats. If you choose to make that issue before the country and to meet it, we are not afraid to meet it. We accept that.

Mr Morgan—The little price of a bribe.

Mr Brown—I will say nothing about the reasons why you must neglect these important affairs of state and refuse to go on and confirm officers to do these high duties. I said yesterday that while the senate was full of rumors of bargain and sale and bartering and "capital" unders anding," I knew nothing about them. For the honor of your party and the honor of the senator from Virginia, I appeal to you not to take this unwise step, for by doing it you might do great injustice. If there be no bargain, no combination, no "capital understanding" that General Mahone is to have certain officers of the senate, and if they remain here and keep the senate in session and neglect the important duties of the session to seat these friends of his, here it will be a little hard to convince the country probably that there is not at least a "capital understanding" about it, and you will have to meet the responsibility. You who are the old debt paying party, who have made so much boast of it, who are staying here and defeating the confirmation of foreign ministers and high functionaries and judges, do it to put a man into office who is, to say the least of it, a partial republican set. If you want to go before the country on that issue, we are willing to meet you there.

If there be treason in this matter, who are the traitors? If it be not treasonable to filibuster for a little while at a time, as we may be doing, and if it is treason to prevent action as has been the case, then you committed it to the fullest extent when you prevented action by filibustering when you prevented action by the close of the congress, and the nominations and other matters fell for want of action. This, the senator from Massachusetts is using the judge, was rank treason and revolution and the republican party were the traitors and revolutionists. I am glad his doctrine is now the doctrine of the party in the country from the guilt of this high crime. But let us see whether in fact we are violating the constitution on this question. Much was said yesterday even-ing on this subject. I find in the constitution of the United States in article I, section 5 these words:

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings.

Then, then, the authority is given to each house to make its own rules. That authority is given by the constitution of the United States. The senate has proceeded under that authority and made rules. Among those rules is one that authorizes any senator, when he thinks proper, to move to proceed to the consideration of executive business. Among those rules is another that authorizes any senator, when he thinks proper, to move that the senate do now adjourn; another that authorizes a senator to move to lay any pending proposition on the table; another that authorizes a senator to move to postpone to a future day.

These are constitutional motions. The constitution of the United States says the senate shall have power to make its rules, and t has made them rules for the government of the conduct of its members. Are we on this side guilty of treason when we act within these rules? Is it treason so to make a motion to adjourn any particular number of times, when it is a legal motion under the rules of the senate authorized by the constitution of the United States? How often may you make it on that side and commit no treason, and how often must we make it on this side before it becomes treason?

How are we violating our oaths of office as a minority to impose legal objections to what we consider pernicious measure? Has it come to this in the senate of the United States that a majority, and a majority of one, (that majority believed by many to have been obtained by questionable means, whether it was so or not,) shall turn upon the minority and say, "You are traitors if you interpose constitutional restraints upon our will, or if you enforce the rules of the senate to prevent what you consider improper legislation? What protection has a minority against bad legislation and the tyranny of a majority if it is not to be exercised at certain times to all the law and the constitution and the rules of the senate? Where is the error in this? When we were in the majority it was all right on your part, but when you are in the majority we are to violate the constitution and our oaths under the constitution and are appealed to, and we are asked how we can sit here a day or a day and a half in summation of the year of the majority.

We are told the constitution of the United States says that the senate may appoint its officers. So it does. Then it is and we violate the constitution if we throw any obstruction in the way of reorganization whenever a majority of one of the senate wants to reorganize it. We reply that we have a right, as the senate has rules of order, to throw over obstruction to the way that the constitution and rules of the senate authorize us to use.

In a word, then, you have prevented the business of the country from being done by filibustering. You have filibustered until the end of a congress, and you caused one hundred nominations of your own president to fail of action because you filibustered. You have prevented other important legislation by filibustering until the congress expired. We, at the commencement of a session, for the reasons already given and under the circumstances already stated, resist by the senate a change in certain officers; and as we say that we may stay here until June or December, a time when there is a recess of congress, rather than permit you to do this act that we think so unjust, that sentiment is highly treasonable.

As the honorable senator from Massachusetts quoted Scripture awhile ago he will excuse me for saying, Take the beam out of your own eye and you can then better see how to take the mote out of your brother's. It is a beam with you; it is large treason on your part. You held up the business to the end of the session; you obstructed the business of the congress; you prevented action upon important measures that ought to have been acted upon. That was a big beam; but if we filibuster a little at the commencement of a congress to take care of our friends upon a question where we are right, such a case it is reasonable. I say it is a small mote compared with what you have done.

I deny the doctrine laid down by my honorable friend from Massachusetts that it is treasonable or in any way criminal if I do not—we would stay till the first of December. I now say that we will stay as long as you do. If I had said till the recess until the beginning session of congress commences, I deny that there was anything treasonable, or wrong, or unusual in it. Therefore I say that my friend was entirely wrong in the announcement of the doctrine; and I think he was misled some what in his reply, without intending to be so, into such an expression. However that might have been, I repudiate the doctrine that I have been guilty of treason. This is the first time I have ever heard that such a doctrine was considered treasonable. I am sure my friend will not pretend to say that such a change of officers is at all necessary to the transaction of the business of a congress. It was proper that it should be made.

The president sent to this body the nominations for his cabinet. They could not have been acted on without committees if a single objection had been made. Anxious to make no issue with the incoming administration, but to give it a fair opportunity, we waived by unanimous consent all objection and confirmed the cabinet and a number of other officers who were nominated; but we could not go on with the regular business of the senate until the committees of the senate were organized, because we have to refer treaties and nominations to committees.

The democrats at the time held the majority in the senate. They moved forward in the usual way for the organization of committees. We sought no delay; we sought to take no advantage; we sought to go forward with the business which the president had convened us to attend to.

How were we met by the republican side? We were met with a determined opposition to the organization of the senate until they could have elected a number of senators where there were vacancies and get them here, and to carry into effect that purpose they filibustered from day to day in this chamber at this session. We sat here doing all we could to organize the committees of the senate and go forward with the business of the session. We were prevented by the dilatory motions made in the republican side of the house. To dilatory motions were entered in order to kill time, that the aid of a majority of the senate might be obtained, which is the constitutional mode to force the absent senators into the senate chamber. Regular steps are prescribed from time to time, and when they are not complied with, the senate is powerless to proceed. Finally we reached the point where the vacancies in the senate were all filled. Up to the senate there had been great doubt as to how the senator from Virginia (Mr. Mahone) would vote. It was ascertained finally that he would vote with the republican side. We could then have gone to organization and filibustered, and prevented the organization of the committees. Would we have been justified in doing that for as long a time as you filibustered? Would it have been treasonable in us to do the same as you did for the same length of time? I suppose we would have had that right without being guilty of treason; but as we were your precedent, for in the senate we would have been obstructing the legitimate business of the senate. We would have been keeping it here in session without the committees, as you did by filibustering to prevent the appointment of committees.

We did not choose to obstruct the legitimate business of the senate a single day; and the first thing that you were here with the power, you were permitted without any dilatory motions on our part to move forward and organize the committees which gave you the control.

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At this stage the proposition comes, as already stated, from your side to change these officers. We give you reasons why it should not be done. We state to you that when the democrats were in power two years ago, and they reorganized the senate, they retained nearly half of the republican officers in their positions, so that to day you have about half of the officers.

We appealed to you by saying that it was only a few days ago that even you knew that the senator from Virginia would vote with you. These officers did not know how they would vote with you. They have had no time to secure places for themselves, so that they might be in a condition to provide for the wants of their families, but you propose at once to turn them out, to send them adrift without employment. We contended that you ought not to do this. Usually the officers elected at the commencement of a December session serve for two years, until the commencement of December session. These, elected in December, would be entitled, under the usage as constantly in practice for a long period, to continue to serve until congress is convened next December. You seek therefore to set them aside not only under these circumstances of great hardship but in violation of the usual practice of the senate. It was all right then on that side; there was nothing treasonable in that, nothing revolutionary in that. It was simply carrying out the established practice of the senate, and in the settlement of insisting upon simple justice to the officers now in position.

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Contrast that expression of mine with the conduct of the senators on that side before the end of the last congress, and how does the account of revolution and treason stand between us? First, take my expression to day. congress, which is understood. I suppose, to commence from the 4th of March, the time when the forty sixth congress adjourned, has two years to serve. This particular senate has two years to sit, and it has the power within that time to reorganize its officers if it chooses to do so. I do not say we would stay here either till the 1st of June or of December. I accepted the challenge of saying that we would endure as long as you will. I said we might be here until June, and we have all December. What does that mean? We have no business session of con gress to intervene between now and December. We obstruct none of the business of the country by remaining here till December. It is a simple question of personal convenience to the senate whether we will attend this executive session till the first Monday in December, when the regular session will convene for the transaction of that side of the house to do such a thing that has never been done before; that it is not the custom of the senate to do; and that we have shown for obvious reasons it is entirely improper to do at this time.

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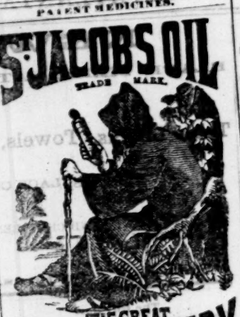

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, March 30, 1881

New York—Futures sustained a loss of 6@8 points at the opening this morning, and throughout the day the market continued quiet and steady with a slight upward tendency. At the close a firm tone was developed, causing an advance in quotations which was sufficient to recover yesterday's prices. Spots opened quiet; noon steady; closed steady with middling 10 11-16c. Net receipts for four days in amount to 82,829 bales; exports 66,981 bales; stock 822,767 bales.

Below we give the opening and closing quotations of cotton futures in New York to-day:

	OPENED		CLOSED
March	10 45@10 51	March	10 41@10 45
April	10 36@	April	10 41@10 45
May	10 43@10 51	May	10 53@
June	10 53@10 61	June	10 66@10 69
July	10 67@10 68	July	10 80@10 82
August	10 77@10 78	August	10 92@10 94
September	10 37@10 38	September	10 19@10 20
October	10 12@10 13	October	10 07@10 08
November	10 [illegible]	November	10 07@10 08

Closed firm; sales 8,000 bales.

Liverpool—Futures closed quiet. Spots—Uplands 6d; Orleans 6 1-16d; sales 8,000 bales, including 7,000 bales were American; receipts 10,200; American 6,000.

Nothing new was reported in the local cotton market to-day. Spots are steady at the following quotations: Good middling 10¼c; middling 10⅛c; strict low middling 10c; low middling 9¾c; strict good ordinary 9c; good ordinary 8½c; ordinary 6c; tinges 9¾c; stains 5@9c; low, dirty and sandy cotton not quotable.

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—noon—Cotton easier and fractionally cheaper; uplands 6 1-16; Orleans 6¾; sales 8,000; bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 10,200; all American; futures opened firm; March delivery 5 15-16; April delivery 5 15-16; April and May delivery 5 15-16; March and April delivery 5 15-16; April and May delivery 5 31-32; May and June delivery 6 1-32; June and July delivery 6 1-16; July and August delivery 6 3-32; August and September delivery 6 2-32; September and October delivery 5 [illegible]; October and November delivery 5 [illegible]; futures opened dull.

LIVERPOOL, March 30.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6; middling Orleans 6 1-16.

LIVERPOOL, March 30, 5:00 p. m.—Sales of American 7,000 bales; futures closed quiet and unchanged.

Consolidated net receipts 10,114.

SPIRITS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, March 30, 1 p. m.

EXCHANGE—par | Sollus.....¼ 1 rum

BONDS—

Georgia 6s.....	109@116	Sav. City 8s, new	93@ 84
Georgia 7s, 1886	109@111	Macon City.....	99@100
Georgia 7s, 1890	122@123	Columbus City	92@ 85
Georgia 7s, gold	114@116	Ga. R. R. 1st	104@105
Georgia 8s.....	112@114	Central R. R.	113@113
Western R. R. of Ga. 1s, lst m	116@118	W. & A. R. R. Lessee 1s per ct	
Atlanta 6s.....	108@110	Income bonds	115 @116
Atlanta 7s.....	113@113	Ala. Class A 2 @ 5	
Atlanta City 7s	108@110	do. Class A small	72@ 74
Atlanta City 8s	114@116	do. Class B 5s	97@100
Atlanta 10s.....	114@116	do. Class C 4.....	87@ 90
Augusta City 7s	106@108	do. Class C 5.....	100@103

STOCKS—

Georgia R. R.....	129@138	South Wes R.R.	113@115
Ga. R. R.....	109@111	Atlanta & W. P. R.R.	105@107
A. & W. P. R.R.	77@78		

We quote long dates: short dates are lower.

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, March 30—11:00 a. m.—The stock market opened irregular and in early dealings speculation was somewhat unsettled. At the first board, however, a brisk purchasing movement resulted in an advance of ¼@⅜ per cent; the latter in Denver and Rio Grande, which sold up to 109¾. The improvement in the rest of the list is merely fractional.

NEW YORK, March 30—Noon—Stocks firmer. Money 5@6. Exchange—long $4.80¾; short $4.85¾. Governments moderately active. State Bonds dull and firm.

Evening—Money 4@6. Exchange $4.80¾. Governments quiet and firm; new fives 02; four per cents 119¾; four per cents 114¾. State Bonds in light request.

Stocks closed 1 regular.

N. Y. Central.....	145¾	Chicago & N.W.....	129¾
Erie.....	42¾	do. Preferred.....	135
Lake Shore.....	122¾	Wab. St. L. & Pac.	46¾
Illinois Central.....	135¾	do. Preferred.....	74
C. C. & I. C.....	77	Mem. & Charl.....	123½
Lou. & Nash.....	120	Rock Island.....	123½
Pitts'gh F.W. & C.	139	Western Union.....	113¾
Ala. Class A 5.....	74	Ala. Class B 5s.....	95
do. Class A small.....	74	do. Class C 2 to 5.....	84½
Ex. dividend.			
Sub-treasury balances:		Currency.....	$ 2,646,635
Gold.....	$ 89,766,102		

PARIS, March 30—2:00 p.m.—Rentes 84f 80c.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE, Atlanta, March 30, 1881

The following are the openings and closing quotations of wheat, clear rib sides and mess pork in Chicago to-day: Market opened 10¾; closed 10¾; May opened 10¾; closed 10¾; June opened 10¾; closed 10¾; April opened 7 67½; closed 7 67½; May opened 7 80; closed 7 80; June opened 7 90; closed 7 90; July opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; August opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; September opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; October opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; November opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; December opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; January opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; February opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; March opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; April opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; May opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]; June opened [illegible]; closed [illegible]

China Dinner Tea and Toilet Sets, Vases, Seth Thomas Clocks, Maddocks' splendid English Granite, Rodgers' fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Castors, Wood ware, Lamps, Chimneys, Lookth Glasses to trade at manufacturerer prices by McBRIDE & CO. Merchant can save a fair profit on freights by buying from McBride & Co.
mar26—dly above wo re top ost

COTTON AND WEATHER

COTTON, middling uplands closed in Liverpool yesterday, at 6⅛ in New York, 10 11-16; in Atlanta, 10¾.

The Signal Service Bureau report indicates for Georgia to-day, fair weather, southwest to northwest winds, higher barometer, stationary or higher temperature.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.,
KIMBALL HOUSE, March 30, 10:31, P. M.
[All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.]

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per Cent	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather
Atlanta	29 78 27	54	N. W	Brisk		.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	29 74 42	58	W.	Fresh		.00	Fair.
Corsicana	30 19 5	74	N.	Fresh		.00	Clear.
Galveston	30 13 67	46	N.	Fresh		.00	Clear.
Indianola	30 13 61	72	W.	Brisk		.0	Clear.
Key West	30 0 64	71	W.	Brisk		.00	Fair.
Mobile	29 98 52	46	N. W	Fresh		.00	Clear.
Montgomery	29 99 44	51	W.	Fresh		.0	Clear.
New Orleans	30 0 56	33	W.	Fresh		.0	Clear.
Pensacola	29 97 59	47	N. W.	Fresh		.0	Clear.
Savannah	29 75 48		N. W	Fresh		.00	Fair.

*100 per cent being complete saturation.
NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 9 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30, 1881.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
6:31 a m	29 60	53	79	N. W.	Brisk	.01	Cloudy.
10:31	29 72	57	62	N. W.	Brisk	...	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	29 67	47	58	N. W.	Brisk	...	Cloudy.
2:31	29 67	47	58	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.
9 p m	29 79	39	47	N. W.	Brisk	...	Clear.
10:31	29 75	37	54	N. W.	Brisk	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....29.718 | Maximum ther.....44
Mean daily ther.....38.5 | Minimum ther.....32
Mean daily humid.....51.3 | Total rainfall.....01

H. HALL,
Sergeant Signal Corps, U. S. A.

— PREFERRED LOCALS.

Rogers & Sons and John Russell's Cutlery and Plated-ware; Haviland & Co.'s China, Francis Lefebvre's Bibles from Germany, Belgium and France; Earthenware, English and Domestic, in endless varieties and decorations. Imported by myself direct from the manufacturers. I challenge competition in prices, style and quality.
H. ABY SELIZER.
nov24—dly 1st pre loc

AT WHOLESALE.

THE "NEW" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
THE "GENUINE" STEWART
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Attachments
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Sewing Machine Needles.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Sewing Machine Oil.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices.
Parts for all Machines.
Agents and Dealers send for trade prices
Tin Paris Plaiters.
Young's Improved Plaiters,
Reamers, Journals, Centers, Belts, and other auxiliaries for all machines.
Address
FRED BELL & CO.,
Atlanta, Georgia.
july22—d12m pref lc

Save Twenty-five per cent in Buying Silver Spoons & Forks, Knives, Etc,, Both Solid and Triple-plated from
J. P. STEVENS & CO.,
34 Whitehall St.
mar3 dly

City Tax Payers
TAKE NOTICE.
The books of the Tax Receiver will be opened on Friday, April 1st, at the City Hall, for the return of all property, real and personal, for the year 1881.
Owing to the limited time allowed by the city charter, a prompt response from every one is respectfully requested.
Taxes are not lessened by waiting until the last days of the month, as returns must be made and recorded by the first day of May.
CHARLES E. ROBINSON,
City Tax Receiver and Collector.
729 tilll-tapr

ALEX. FOX,
Practical Optician.
I have a large stock of

EYE GLASSES.
Office with
A. F. PICKERT, JEWELER,
No. 5 Whitehall Street.
dec5—dtf 4thp 1st col

THE COURTS.

The Supreme Court.

ATLANTA, GA., March 30, 1881.

List of circuits showing the number of cases remaining undisposed of:
Atlanta circuit.....27

ALBANY CIRCUIT.
No. 4. Argument concluded.

ATLANTA CIRCUIT.
No. 8. Thwatt vs. The State. Complaint, from Fulton. McCay & Abbott, for plaintiff in error. Clifford Anderson, attorney general, for the state.
Pending the argument of Mr. McCay the court adjourned until 10 a m. to-morrow.

United States Circuit Court.

United states circuit court met yesterday, Hon. R. A. Hill, United States judge, presiding. The following cases were disposed of:
United States vs. Nolvin Posey; illicit distilling and working in an illicit distillery. Verdict not guilty.
United States vs. Frederick F. Cox, postmaster at Tilton; charged with unlawfully detaining a letter in his office, and detaining the letter with intent to prevent its delivery. Guilty on first count; not guilty on second. Sentence, $25 and costs. The details of this case appear elsewhere in to-day's paper.
R. P. Craven, a defaulting witness against whom an attachment was issued was brought into court, and on giving a satisfactory explanation of his absence the attachment was dismissed.

United States District Court.

Judge Hill presided in the United States district court yesterday and disposed of the following business:
United States vs. D. M. Ralston. Bond forfeited.
United States vs. Samuel Manley. Bond forfeited.
United States vs. Howard Walker. Bond forfeited.
United States vs. Dock Russell; carrying raw material to an illicit distillery and illicit removing. Verdict guilty of carrying raw material, sentence, one month's imprisonment and costs.
The United States marshal took an order to sell the wagon, harness and two mules of Martin Lamberi, claimant, forfeited for being engaged in the hauling of illicit whisky.

The Question Settled.

To-day at ten o clock the board of police commissioners will convene in their chambers at police headquarters, for the purpose of electing a chief of police, four captains of police, two station house keepers, two sanitary officers and twenty-eight patrolmen to serve the city for two years beginning to-day. The full board will be in attendance and the elections will be by ballot, one man being voted for at a time. It is generally thought that the board has come to an understanding and the election will pass off rapidly. There will be but little dissension and each member of the force will have, in all probability, the satisfaction of knowing that he was chosen by the full board. The officers of the force will, it is thought, remain unchanged and a majority of the present force will be re-elected.

Must Uniform.

Governor Conley has issued orders to the city letter carriers in which he says: "After April 15th no carrier will be allowed to go upon his route without full uniform. The appointment says he is determined to make the Atlanta postal service regulations just what the law requires.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Gospel Temperance Meetings.

The usual weekly prayer meeting of the union will be held this afternoon at 4 o'clock, at the Young Men's Christian association hall. A full attendance urged. The seventh of the series of Gospel Temperance meetings will be held next Sunday night at Evans Chapel, conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Christian, assisted by other speakers. The exercises will not be tedious and a new feature will be introduced.

NOTHING IN IT.

SO MR. JOHN H. JAMES DECLARES.

The Meeting of the Georgia and the Central Railroad Conference—What They Met For—A Talk With Mr. James Upon Some of the Current Rumors.

Mr. John H. James returned to the city at 6 o'clock last evening from a visit to Savannah, where he has been attending the meeting of the committees of the Georgia and Central railroads appointed to assess the property of the Western railroad of Alabama, with a view of a division of the road between the Georgia and Central companies. Mr James was visited at his residence on Peachtree street last night, by a representative of THE CONSTITUTION, and kindly consented to an interview. Mr. James said:

"A committee of five from each road went to Savannah to make a valuation of the property of the Western railroad of Alabama, a road which is owned jointly by the Central and the Georgia roads. The committee was composed of C. H. Phinizy, E. P. Alexander, H. D. McDaniel and myself, from the Georgia road, with Mr Reese, who was absent, and Wm. M. Wadley, Mr. Raoul Mr. Owens and Mr. Anderson, of the Central, with Mr. Gresham, of Macon, absent. Some years ago the Central and the Georgia roads indorsed and bought the stock of the Western railroad which afterward went into the hands of a receiver, and the two companies were compelled to purchase the road from Selma to Columbus and West Point to protect themselves. At the time of the purchase it was agreed that at some future day a division of the road would be made so as to give the east from Columbus to Opelika to the Central railroad and the West Point end to the Georgia road, such a division being more to the interest of each company.

"Recently the Central purchased what is known as the Opelika and Memphis railroad, running west from Opelika to Dadeville and to Childersburg, on the Selma, Rome and Dalton road. Two thirds of this road is already completed. Mr Wadley, in anticipation of the continuation of the road to Childersburg and to the coal fields in the direction of Birmingham, this year, asked the Georgia road to have a meeting of the committees for the division of the property of the Western road. We met in Savannah Monday. The road had been assessed for the purpose of a division in 1875 by Virgil Powers and L. P. Grant, but not being willing to settle the matter without a new assessment, the question was referred back to the two gentlemen to revalue the road at its present market value. When they do this, which will probably be within the next 60 days, the presidents will call us together again to consider the matter."

"What about the lease question?"

"There was a great deal of talk about the lease of the Georgia road to the Central, but we were not sent there by our boards for that purpose, as the matter had never been before the board of the Georgia road. Hence, we could do nothing officially if we had been so disposed. From the general talk with the gentlemen I have named and with other prominent men who were at times present it appears that the inclination was against the lease. It is well understood that by the laws of the state the Central cannot lease the Georgia road."

"Tell us something else that is of interest."

"Well, the directors of the Savannah, Augusta and Waynesboro railroad held a meeting and declared an extra dividend of five per cent from some accumulated earnings, part of which were of long standing. This road was leased by the Central some years ago with a guaranteed dividend of 7 per cent."

"Had a nice time I suppose?"

"The up county party enjoyed the trip very much. It was more of a frolic than anything else. We passed the most of one day looking at the fine steamers and wharf and immense guano and cotton-sheds of the Central railroad company, which have been built with a view to an increase in the business of the company. It was an interesting sight. We were invited to General A. R. Lawton's to tea and had a pleasant time there."

"Mr. James, I would like to ask you about the $2 000 000 of bonds which it is said Colonel Wadley has prepared for the purpose of extending the Savannah and Memphis railroad from Dadeville to the Cahaba coal fields?"

"I spoke of that a moment ago. A portion of the bonds have been issued and the others are in course of preparation. The road will help to supply Atlanta with coal, which will come over the West Point road."

Thanking Mr. James for the information he had given, the reporter took his leave.

The Augusta Chronicle of yesterday has the following concerning the much talked of case:

"The sentiment of the community is very clearly against a lease, and the feeling is gaining ground that there will be none. Stockholders believe that if the Central railroad can take the Georgia, pay an eight per cent dividend, and make a profit besides, they can do as well with it under their own management. And indeed there is no reason why they should not. The Georgia is one of the most important lines in the south, and transacts a very large business. We understand that it has sold 6 per cent bonds enough to place steel rails on the entire road, and there will, therefore, have to be no annual expenditure hereafter, out of the earnings of the road, for this purpose, as heretofore. With such a strong sentiment against the lease; with the fact that it will eventually injure Augusta, and with the feeling that the stockholders have that they can make as much out of the road as anybody else, the lease at this time is evidently among the improbabilities.

"Commodore George W. Quintard, of the New York and Charleston steamship company, and Mr J. A. Fisher, receiver of the South Carolina railroad, were in the city yesterday. The object of their visit could not be ascertained, but it was generally supposed that it was in reference to the rumored lease of the Georgia railroad. Both the north Carolina railroad and Charleston would be deeply affected by such a lease, and if such an arrangement should be effected the South Carolina road would, in all probability, be a partner to it, one way or the other. But, as we stated above, we do not believe that a lease will be made, but that the Georgia railroad will continue under its own management. Mr Quintard and Mr. Fisher returned, last evening, to Charleston.

Freedom Once Again.

THE CONSTITUTION readers are familiar with the case of E. D. Vallette, the young Philadelphian who, for the past three months, has been serving a twelve months' sentence in the county chain gang for vagrancy.

Ever since Vallette began his service as a convict his mother has been using every exertion to secure his freedom, and by repeated and heart-rending appeals to some of Atlanta's best citizens she finally awoke an interest in their breast in behalf of her wayward son, which yesterday terminated in a conditional pardon from Governor Colquitt. The conditions of the pardon are that Vallette, who has served three months of his sentence shall pay all costs of the court and at once leave the county and state. The costs have been paid, and to day the pardoned boy, whose greatest sin seems to have been idleness, will shake the dust of Atlanta from his feet.

An Insane Negro.

Monday last Captain Aldridge and Officers Lynch and Lyon arrested and caboosed Wimpey Williams, an old colored man, whose actions were so peculiar as to arouse a suspicion against him. At first it was thought that Williams was an escaped convict, but as nothing could be learned concerning him, he was released Tuesday morning, but not until the police force had been instructed to watch his conduct. Again yesterday Williams was booked at the station-house by Officers Clark and Russell, who were constrained to arrest him on account of his inexplicable actions. Subsequent to being locked up it was ascertained that Williams was insane, which accounts for his peculiar conduct. Late last night he was taken in charge by his friends who removed him to their home.

Couldn't Give Bond.

Joe Tanks was yesterday committed to jail by Judge Tanner, after a lengthy trial, upon a warrant charging him with burglary. The complainant, a Mrs. Pemberton, who resides at the corner of Ivy and Wheat streets, testified that the accused entered her house saturday night last, and stole goods amounting to two dollars. The evidence was sufficient to warrant a detention of the accused, and in default of a $200 bond he was committed to jail.

Assault and Battery.

To-day Mrs Augusta Wilson will plead not guilty to the charge of assault and battery, preferred by Lula Wilson, and Judge Tanner, after hearing the evidence, will dispose of the case. The complainant will attempt to establish the fact that she alleges occurred yesterday evening at her home on Decatur street.

E. Duncan Sniffen.

E. Duncan Sniffen, a well known advertising agent of New York city, has recently removed his office to No 3 Park Row, where he has fitted up elegant and commodious quarters. THE CONSTITUTION's dealings with Mr. Sniffen have been pleasant and satisfactory.

Col. Clark Howell.

The friends of Col. Clark Howell will be glad to learn that his condition is much improved, although he is not yet entirely out of danger.

—Cable dispatches from Australia announce that Fairbanks & Co, have receive the four highest awards for Scales in the International Exhibition now in progress in Melbourne, taking three honors over all competitors, English and American. This high satisfactory result emphasizes the success of the Messrs. Fairbanks at the Sidney Exhibition last year, where an award of special distinction was made to them in addition to the highest prize open to general competition.

Another Coal Famine.

Another coal famine threatens Atlanta. A report of THE CONSTITUTION visited all the yards in the city yesterday and found more than half of them out of coal, and a very short supply in the others. Several dealers have been telegraphing every day and can hear nothing from the mines. The cold snaps of last winter transportation facilities was what the reporter received when he inquired about the cause of the trouble. It would cause much unnecessary suffering if a hoarding of coal is resorted to by anybody during the present cold weather. In the meantime the average citizen shivers and asks how much longer Atlanta is to be tormented with coal famines. At 10 per ton it certainly seems that the supply should equal the demand.

A SUPPOSED FRAUD.

Johnny Put the Kettle On and We'll All Take Tea.

The following letter received by the Great Southern tea company of the city has brought to light another one of those swindles which are being daily perpetrated upon an unsuspecting and credulous public:

NEW ORLEANS, March 26, 1881.—Tea Importing Company, Atlanta, Ga.—GENTS: I regret your having left town without settling inclosed bill of $36, which amount please remit and oblige, Yours respectfully, HARRY OTIS.

Accompanying this letter was a bill for thirty-six dollars for boxes furnished by Harry Otis.

Never having had any dealings with this New Orleans box house, the manager of the Great Southern tea company began investigation of the subject. First, he wrote to Mr Otis and thus ascertained that he had supplied the Tea Importing company with boxes to the amount designated above. At that time the company was doing business in Mobile, Ala. They did a great deal of advertising and dealt mostly with parties who thus became cognizant of their business. Not long since the company closed their house in Mobile with the intention, they said, of coming to Atlanta. After their departure from Mobile frequent inquiry was made for them by parties who said that they had sent them money by mail, but that the receipts thereof had not been acknowledged by the return of the goods ordered with the remittal, but as no one seemed willing to pursue and prosecute the fraudulent advertisers, the matter was not agitated.

Recently the Great Southern tea company and the Atlantic and Pacific tea company of this city have received several letters from parties who profess to have seen their advertisements and to have sent money for goods which have not been received.

Careful investigation of the question indicates the existence of this fraudulent company in Atlanta, but up to the present all efforts to locate them have proven futile.

It appears that—as in Mobile—they advertise largely and to these advertisements secure replies in the shape of orders accompanied by money. Of course the receipt of the letter is the last heard of the Tea Importing company. An examination of the city directory shows no such firm; the postal department are mum, as the law requires; those well acquainted throughout the city know nothing of the firm and the indications are that the Tea Importing company of Atlanta is a myth in all but fraud.

DID HE WANT TO DIE?

Foiled in an Attempt to Buy Morphine, a Man Demolishes a Drug Store, Whips out the Police Force and then Fires the Station-House.

About half past ten o'clock last night an unknown man entered Taylor & Mobley's drug store, corner Peachtree and Marietta streets, and called for morphine. His conduct led the clerk to whom he addressed his request, to believe that he was under the influence of whiskey and, therefore, the morphine was not supplied. The refusal to give him the drug angered the man, and he began abusing the clerk and knocking things around generally. In order to protect himself and employers, the clerk called in officer Watkins, who happened to be passing, but the sight of the policeman incensed him the more. Being unable to handle the individual, Officer Watkins rattled for assistance, when Captain Connolly and Officer Glover responded. The three then seized the man, who made a desperate fight for freedom, and by drawing a knife kept the officers at bay for awhile. In the scuffle that ensued he was stripped entirely, and in this condition carried to the station-house, where he now awaits a trial for disorderly conduct and resisting officers. He is a young man, well dressed and of fine personal appearance. His pockets contained several business letters addressed "W. M. Duke," and a purse in which were $12 50.

Subsequent to being locked up he made two attempts to knock his brains out by butting the iron bars across the door, and thus inflicted two ugly scalp wounds.

About 2 o'clock this morning the alarm of fire was sounded from the cells at the station house. An investigation showed that Duke, the man referred to in the above article, had piled some papers around a blanket and set them on fire. The cell door was soon opened and the fire extinguished before it had gained much headway. Later develo ments indicated that Duke is a physician, and that he attempted to purchase morphine with a suicidal intent. This fact is supported by a letter, said by one supposed to know, to be in existence.

New York's Contributions.

In response to the telegram announcing that New York had subscribed $25,000 to the cotton exposition, the following message was sent:

"The prompt and generous action of big-hearted New York in subscribing twenty five thousand dollars to the stock of the International cotton exposition, has a most cheering effect upon the enterprise, and is gratefully appreciated by our people. Please communicate with the stockholders and express the high appreciation by our local committee of their noble response.

"RENE E. CRANE,
"Chairman pro tem. Executive Com.
"R. J. LOWRY,
"Chairman Finance Com.
"S. M. INMAN,
"Treasurer."

The following telegram was received yesterday afternoon by Mr. S M Inman, treasurer:

NEW YORK, March 30.—Subscriptions continue coming in and now aggregate over twenty-seven thousand dollars. The response is generous and almost unanimous.

JOHN H. INMAN.

PANNELL'S PRANK.

Two Atlanta Boys Wanted for Larceny After Trust.

At the station-house are the photographs of J. G. and Thomas Pannell, two Atlanta boys who are badly wanted for larceny after trust. The complaint against them is made by J. L. Perkins, a Marietta street picture dealer, who alleges that the Pannell brothers were engaged selling pictures for him and that after disposing of the goods entrusted to them they appropriated the money to their own use.

They are both young men well known in Atlanta, and heretofore have borne good reputations. A close search has been made for them by the police, but as yet without success. It is thought by some that they have skipped the town.

Builders' Supply House, successors to Longley & Robinson.
B H. BROOMHEAD & CO.
mar31—d1t 2dor3dcol

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Letters at the post-office await Thommaso Salvini.

—Dr. G. G. Roy has moved his office to the rooms above Beau Berry's drug store.

—C. G Talmadge, ex-mayor and one of Athen's leading men, has been in the city several days.

—Mrs. G. J. Foreacre, Miss Ella Foreacre, Miss Dilde Foreacre and Miss Ella Thomas have gone to Florida for a ten days' pleasure trip.

—Mrs. William Graves and daughter, of Liberty, Va., are in the city visiting her daughter, Mrs. F. Anspach. Mr. Graves will be here next week.

—Mrs. Willie Venable, accompanied by Miss Agnes Goodnow, left Atlanta yesterday for a few weeks' sojourn in Cincinnati. We hope they may enjoy their visit to the queen city.

—Messrs. Joe and Will Goodnow, two well known Atlanta boys, have secured the city of Augusta and adjacent territory, in which they will sell "The Rise and Fall of the Confederacy," by Hon. Jefferson Davis. They are both energetic boys, and will doubtless do well.

—At the Kimball House are registered Frank Harris and wife, New York city. Frank is an old Atlanta boy who, for several years was connected with the large book house of our townsman F G Hancock, but owing to most flattering inducements from a large house in New York city he changed his home to that large city. But not so with other interests for his heart remained in the land of flowers. On last Thursday, 24th inst., at Columbus, Miss., he was united in marriage to Miss M Corinne Orr, the accomplished daughter of Judge J A Orr of that place. Judge Orr, for many years, sat upon the bench of the supreme court of Mississippi, and is one of the historic Orr family of South Carolina. Mrs Harris met Orr in a holiday visit and sweetly refined lady of rare musical attainments, having spent several years in New York city cultivating her voice under the best instructors. A royal welcome has been given Frank and his bride during their stay in the city. They leave to-morrow for New York and their future home. Our best wishes go with them.

AT THE KIMBALL FROM GEORGIA.
—E. D. Mulford, Madison.
—John H. Newton, Athens.
—Rev. E. J. Levy, Augusta.
—George L. Lilly, Fort Valley.
—Mrs. W. M. Addington, Georgia.
—Lawrence Hawthorne, Savannah.

We warrant New York Enamel Paint Co.'s paint. B H BROOMHEAD & CO.
mar31—d1t 2dor3dcol

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—Dr. A. Byron Clarke will hear something to his interest by calling at this office.

—Bettie Dickson, who has been confined at the station-house for the past few days, was yesterday released for want of prosecution.

—Rogers & Bro.'s triple plated Knives at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s. mar30—dtf

—Dr. H. Cutching, Doctor of Dental Surgery, No. 74 Whitehall street. mar29—dtf

—Immense stock silver plated Forks, etc., at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s. mar30—dtf

—An Immense Success. Victor Baby Food. Twenty five cents. All druggists.
feb24—d1y thur sun tues

—Triple plated Knives, solid blade and handle at $3.75 per dozen, at J. P. Stevens & Co.'s. mar30—dtf

—Hams! Yes, Magnolia hams are one of the best brought to this market; always reliable, sweet and pure. See advertise of McFerran, shallcross & Co., Louisville, Ky.

—Why do you continue to suffer with Neuralgia and distressing Headache when you can be readily relieved by Neuralgine. Thousands have been cured by it and why not you? For sale by Hutchison & Bro.
26 feb8 dtf—sun tues thur

Cheapest place in the south. Doors, sash and blinds.
B H BROOMHEAD & CO.
mar31—d1t 2dor3dcol

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT AT HIRSCH BROTHERS, SUPERINTENDED BY MR. A. SATZKY, IS ALWAYS ACKNOWLEDGED THE BAZAAR OF FASHION FOR GENTLEMEN.
mar3—dtf sat sun thur

The finest selection of paper borders and and curtains.
B H. BROOMHEAD & CO
mar31—d1t 2dor3dcol

NEW DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS, SATIN BROCADES,
ELEGANT MOURNING GOODS,
HOSIERY IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
Table Linens, Towels, etc., White Goods,
Handkerchiefs, Ties, etc., SPECIALTIES.
CARPETS, LACE CURTAINS, WALL PAPER, IN ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
LADIES', GENT'S AND CHILDREN'S Boots, Shoes and Slippers in new styles and shapes, and Best Makes.
FULL STOCK NOW IN, AT
CHAMBERLIN, BOYNTON & CO.,
Butterick's Patterns, Full Stock.

The Guy'nor.
The Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Guy'nor" is one of the funniest of modern comedies, a famous success at Wallack's, New York, and now enjoying a prosperous run in London, where it bids fair to rival "Our Boys," in public favor. "The Guy'nor" is one of the most comical comedies ever placed on the local stage for many a day. It is full of genuine laughter—making fun from "end to end." There is no dry, explanatory first act; but every scene is brimful of ludicrous mistakes, funny dialogue and side-splitting situations. There is, too, the unusual attribute of strong characterization, notably in the part of old Macclesfield, the old deaf boat builder. Mr W. F. Owen, who played the part, seemed to have caught the spirit of the author, and he made of it a remarkably telling bit of character acting. He had to a nicety, the loud, unruly voice, and the vacant stare peculiar to many deaf persons and "made up" the old sea dog realistically. The best part in the play and the one best handled, was the handsome, good natured athlete, Freddy Butterscotch, with a warm affection for the boat-builder's daughter, and a stutter. While in stage parlance, the role is rather a "fat" one, it is difficult to do properly; but Mr Harry Crisp could scarcely have been better. He is an admirable actor in strong roles. As Freddy he seemed to get entirely inside of the character, never failing for an instant to sustain its peculiarities or the stutter. His scene with the old boat-builder, when he proposes for the daughter of the latter, who imagines that he wants to buy a cutter, was intensely funny. Indeed, ludicrous blunders of this nature furnish a great deal of the fun of the comedy, but they are often unexcepted and brought in naturally. Mrs E L Davenport, who received a round of applause at her entrance, was earnest and good as Mrs Macclesfield. Miss Marie Prescott was graceful, handsome and self-possessed as Mrs. Butterscotch.

Business.
The Atlanta Desk Co., 13 Whitehall, has now on hand the largest stock of Desks ever south of the Ohio river. Give them a call.
mar13—d2w thur sun wed

SEE THOSE ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE BUSINESS AND DRESS SUITS INTRODUCED BY THE LEADING CLOTHIERS,
HIRSCH BROTHERS.
mar26—dtf sat sun thur

GEO. J. HOWARD & BRO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
36 & 38 Wall St., (Opposite Passenger Depot,)
Retail Department
In Charge of DR. CHAS. H. GREEN.
A Full Supply of Squibb's Preparations for Prescriptions.
714 mar27—d3m thur sun un a o m gay 4thp

—Headquarters for lime.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar10d3w thur sun tues

'Why Not Save'
MONEY
When You Can.
JOHN RYAN
Will offer this morning 10 pieces of Striped Silks at 35c per yard; worth 65c.
20 pieces Black Silks at 40c.
5 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks at $1—very cheap.
7 pieces Black Gros Grain Silks at $1 50, that can't be bought elsewhere under $2
5 pieces specially cheap Black Gros Grain Silk at $2 that will match any $3 Silk sold elsewhere.
THE LATEST AND HANDSOMEST NOVELTIES IN NECK-WEAR AND OTHER FURNISHING GOODS FOR GENTLEMEN, IN GREAT VARIETY, JUST OPENED AT HIRSCH BROTHERS.
mar26—dtf sat sun thur

Spring Millinery.
I HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM NEW York with a large stock of choice Millinery. The finest assortment of
Flowers, Feathers, Silks, Ribbons, etc., every brought to this city; also a fine line in BONNETS AND HATS
in all the new Straws and Shapes. My HAIR GOODS DEPARTMENT is complete and have the cheapest Braids ever sold. Give me an early call and have the first choice!
MRS. A. F. PICKERT,
mar25—dtf 4thp 45 Whitehall street.

CASH!
—IS THE
Thing that Tells!
—AND—
JOHN RYAN
—WILL OFFER—
To-Day
Just for amusement, the following prices in best grades of
FINE SHOES
and will watch the ridiculous efforts of his would be competitors to try and equal
HIS PRICES!
60 pairs of Ladies' French Kid Button Boots at $2 50; sold elsewhere at $4 50.
90 pairs of Ladies' Curacoa Kid Button Boots at $2 50; worth $4.
200 pairs of Ladies' Curacoa Kid Button Shoes at 2 25, well worth $3 50.
1,500 pairs of splendid Button Shoes at $2, as good as any bought elsewhere at $3
400 pairs of Gents' hand sewed Shoes at $3 50; worth $5.
850 pairs of Gents' Button Gaiters, hand sewed, at $3; worth $5 50 anywhere in Georgia.
Nothing but the best makes kept and the above goods warranted in every respect at
JOHN RYAN'S

JOHN KEELY
THE LEADER OF LOW PRICES
Has secured and placed for sale on his
Bargain Counters
Several large lots of goods which are
Unusually Attractive
on account of their
UTILITY, BEAUTY
AND
Economy in Price.
MARK THIS!
200 pieces double-width
Black Alpacas
15c PER YARD,
Literally Half Price
On Sale at
JOHN KEELY'S
CASH!
And This
5,000 yards new and beautiful
Spring Goods,
(Solid and Figured Worsted)
15c per Yard,
worth Thirty-five cents ANYWHERE, on sale at
JOHN KEELY'S
Purchase while you can These goods cannot possibly remain long on sale. The prices must speedily close them out.
NEW AND CHOICE
Spring Goods
arriving daily in every department, at
JOHN KEELY'S

LATEST SPRING STYLES,
JUST INTRODUCED, BY
HIRSCH BROS.,
Popular Clothiers and Tailors,
42 and 44 Whitehall Street,
ATLANTA.
23 sep12 dly—un cham bo & co

At a meeting of the board of trustees of the Hebrew Benevolent Congregation held the 27th of March, President Samuel Weil in the chair and in attendance a full board the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, certain statements have appeared in the press in various parts of the United States, to the effect that this congregation refused to re-elect Dr E B M. Browne as their Rabbi, on account of charges affecting his character for honesty and integrity, and such being contrary to the existing facts in the case; and,

Whereas, Dr E B. M. Browne withdrew his candidacy for re election, therefore be it Resolved, That each of the above be had died Dr Browne and published in THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

M TITLEBAUM, Secretary.
Atlanta, March 30 1881

—Headquarters for laths and shingles Yellow pine and cypress shingles, always on hand. Special inducements to parties wishing to buy by car load.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.
mar10 d3w—thur sun tues

Lime, Lime, Lime.
We have the sole agency of the celebrated Chewacla, Ala. lime—best and cheapest lime in the market. Special inducements to dealers and parties wishing lime by car load.
W S WILSON & BRO.
mar10 d3w—thur sun tues

I. O. M. Gay & Co.
CLOTHIERS,
Hatters,
—AND—
FURNISHERS
37 Peachtree Street,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
COME AND SEE
Our New Spring Stock. It is simply elegant.
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
The best assortment in the city. Marvels of beauty. Kilt suits for the little ones.
MOTHERS
Bring your children to Gay's and fit them up with some of his beautiful suits. Prices are reasonable.
WIVES,
Send your husbands to Gay's to buy clothing and furnishing goods. They will find something there to suit your taste.
SISTERS,
Send your brothers to Gay's, to get the handsomest outfits in the city. They will find them there.
YOU WILL FIND
At Gay's the nobbiest hats for young men and boys, also the latest and most stylish neckwear to be found anywhere.
26 oct10—dly sun thur 4thp un hir bro

HIRSCH BROTHERS' MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT IS REPLETE WITH THE LATEST AND NEATEST PATTERNS IN CASSIMERES, CHEVIOTS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH WORSTEDS AND TRICOTS.
mar26—dtf sat sun thur

JOHN RYAN
LAUGHS
At competition and throws out the following Bargains that will completely paralyze those that buy
CARPETS
ON 4 AND 6 MONTHS CREDIT.
60 rolls of fresh China Matting at 15 cents yard
74 rolls of fresh China Matting at 20 cents yard
85 rods of Fancy Mattings at 25, 30, 35, 50 and 60 cents.
25 pieces New Designs in Tapestry Carpets at 80c and 85c; sold elsewhere at $1 15.
THE STYLES AND DESIGNS IN GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING ARE OF THE LATEST AND NOBBIEST, AT
HIRSCH BROTHERS.
mar26—dtf sat sun thur

FOR SALE.
A TWO STORY RESIDENCE, COR. BAKER and Williams streets. Seven rooms with modern improvements. Beautiful location. Lot 100x200. Stable and Carriage House.
JOEL HURT,
mar3—d4w tues thur sat Real Estate Agent.

Assignee's Sale.
No. 1335—In re Waldemar Moody, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.
BY VIRTUE OF ORDER GRANTED BY William W Lumpkin Register in Bankrupt cy, I will be sold before the Court-house door in Gainesville, Hall county, Georgia, between the legal hours of sale on the first Tuesday in May, 1881, one tract of land in Hall county, Georgia, adjoining lands of S S Reynolds and others, containing seventy five acres, more or less. Sold as the property of Waldemar Moody, Bankrupt.
Terms of sale cash.
COLUMBUS PEARD, Assignee of Waldemar Moody.
March 30, 1881. mar30—dlaw thur

ATLANTA, GA., March 30th, 1881.
THE PARTNERSHIP OF B. WOODWARD & CO, is this day dissolved by mutual consent B. Woodward and S. C. McCandless assuming all liabilities and will have collection of all accts.
C. H. STRONG,
S. C. McCANDLESS,
B. WOODWARD.
mar31—d2t

John Hoseley
ARCHITECT
42 Whitehall street over Schumann's Drug Store

Wesleyan Christian Advocate,
EDITED BY
Rev. A. G. Haygood, D.D.,
and Rev. J. W. Burke
Price $2.50 per Annum.
WE WILL CLUB AT FOLLOWING RATES with this excellent Christian Journal:
Wesleyan Advocate and Weekly Constitution one year for Three Dollars.
Wesleyan Advocate, Weekly Constitution and Daily Voice one year for Four Dollars.
Address either Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., or J. W. Burke & Co., Macon, Ga. mar3 d&wtf

ATLANTA FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
MRS. J. W. BALLARD, PRINCIPAL.
The exercises of this institute will be resumed Monday, September 6th, 1880. French is taught practically in every department without extra charge. Music—Vocal and Instrumental—under the skillful management of Prof. Alfredo Berlin, is taught as an art and on the plan of the Musical Conservatories of Europe. For Circulars apply to the Principal. aug8—dtf

PARKINS & BRUCE,
ARCHITECTS.
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
Plans, Specifications and Detail Drawings furnished for Buildings of any description. After sixteen years experience will refer to our work throughout the South. feb6—dtf

MATTINGS.
KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFOFD
We have just received an elegant stock of new
CHINA MATTINGS.
BEAUTIFUL FANCY PATTERNS. Every grade and style and without any FALSE BOASTING. The largest shipment ever received by any house in the trade.
300 HUNDRED ROLLS
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, WALL PAPER, ETC.
50 WHITEHALL STREET, KENDRICK, CARTER & ECKFORD
mar26—d1t 4thp top 7th and 8th col

ALL MAGNOLIA HAMS ARE WINTER CURED. The finest in the world.
For seventeen years tested in all climates and pronounced Perfect in Cut, Cure, & Flavor. Every ham guaranteed. Ask your Grocer for Magnolias.
McFERRAN, SHALLCROSS & CO., LOUISVILLE, KY.
feb3—